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Churchill Gets Down To It

London, May 15.
Mr. Winston Churchill announced tonight that he expects to finish the first volume of his memoirs in the autumn of 1947.

In a statement, Mr. Churchill said:

"I hope that this will be my most important historical and literary work. I am getting along with the talking of it very well, but of course I am a busy man."

"If all goes well, I expect to finish the first volume in the autumn of 1947. I am glad that millions of Americans will be able to read these memoirs in 'Life' and 'New York Times'."

Mr. Churchill's secretary said it is expected the volume will be published early in 1948.—United Press.

Churchill's Faith In Britain

Mr. Churchill told Scotland on Thursday that Britain would continue to play a leading role in world affairs "albeit not in the full stature of former days." Accepting the freedom of the Burgh of Ayr, the former Prime Minister said: "It is my unquenchable faith that if we have hard times ahead, I will never admit the word despair on British lips—we shall come through difficulties in the end."

"We shall continue," he asserted "albeit not in the full stature of former days, to play a leading and honourable part in guiding the future progress of mankind."

Commenting on a Government disclosure on Wednesday night that the Royal Air Force had not destroyed as many German planes as it originally claimed during the battle of Britain the former Prime Minister asserted: "What does it matter?... Anyhow we shot down enough. Quite enough to make Goering report to Hitler that to go further with this air battle would ruin the German air force."

Save Water Appeal To Londoners

London, May 15.
After a winter notable for millions of Britons by menace to life, health and property from flooding, the Metropolitan Water Board issued to London today a water conservation appeal.

It warned that Londoners must cut their consumption of water to avoid an otherwise inevitable breakdown in supply. This was explained as due largely to two factors—increased liking and facility for washing and bathing, or, as the Board called it, "general improvement in ablution facilities and habits," and interference of the war with plans for providing new reservoirs.

The Board will run a \$10,000 publicity campaign to impress Londoners with the gravity of the menace of water shortage.—Router.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is highest over Japan with a weak ridge extending SW. Pressure is low generally over China coast. In a weak high cell over the Upper Yangtze. Depressions remain over the Gulf of Tonkin, to the E. of the Bonins and to the E. of the Philippines. Pressure is also low over Manchuria.

Today's Forecast—Moderate S. and SE winds; cloudy with showers; drizzle in the morning; humid morning coastal mist.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 84.6 deg. F. Minimum: 55.8 deg. F. Rainfall: 0.7 mm.—22 in. Total since Jan. 1—202.3 mm. as against an average of 411.0 mm.

Readings at 4.15 a.m.

Bar at sea	30.00	30.03	30.05
Bar at land	29.95	29.98	30.00
Bar. Humidity	87	88	89
Bar. Point	77	77	77
Wind Direction	SE	SE	SE
Wind Force	12	12	12

REPARATION CLAIMS AGAINST JAPAN

America Wants At Least Half

Speedy Settlement Improbable

(By Morris Harris)

Washington, May 16.
The Allied nations with reparations claims against Japan are today demanding more than twice the amount of Japanese assets, allocated for this purpose.

Total claims brought before the Far East Commission or its reparations committee in recent days by individual Allies reached a total going far beyond what the occupation authorities feel desirable to permit.

This apparent disagreement among the Allies in what they are going to carve out of Japan

as war damage adds to the complexity of the reparations question and makes a speedy settlement improbable.

Last week the Far East Commission agreed on the basis it would accept for reparations claims and hoped its reparations committee would determine the percentage each claimant would receive.

It is authoritatively learned that during the past week claimants filed percentages resulting in total claims far beyond what was available and showing sharp differences among the Allies on who should accept reductions.

It is understood that the United States, as the "principal participant in the Pacific war," claims at least half the available Japanese reparations.

The United States says it intends to reallocate such assets among the other Allies, especially the Philippines, Korea and a lesser amount to Britain.

China's Claim

China is the next largest claimant. China demands 40 per cent. The Philippines seek an estimated 15 per cent. British and France each seek to occupy third place in the claims against Japan.

Various other Allies feel the extent of participation of those two in the Pacific war does not justify such large claims.

Far East Commission circles feel the various allies are undertaking "horse-trading tactics."

U.S. POLICY TO CHANGE?

New York, May 15.
"Time" magazine today said: "The State Department is getting ready to re-examine its policy in China and take the government of Chiang Kai-shek back into its good graces. China is expected to ask for US\$1,000,000,000."—United Press.

ties in these demands in contrast to the demands from the other Allies, notably Canada and New Zealand.

It is understood Canada asked 1 1/2 per cent of the total. New Zealand reportedly asked 2 per cent. These two requests are interpreted as irreducible expectations.

Australia's demands were not learned. But it is understood Australia also is seeking third place behind the United States and China.—Associated Press.

LOCAL COMMENT

Commenting, the Secretary of the War Claims Commission in Hong Kong, said yesterday:

"It is realized that what the Allies are likely to get in reparations from Japan will be just a fraction of what they lost, but the object is to get as much as possible. Before the claim is settled there is bound to be a great deal of discussion."

"SCAP, however, has now been given instructions to get on with the interim deliveries. The article in yesterday's 'China Mail' referred to industrial plant being sent from Japan to Hong Kong within the next few months, and this relates to first instalments of reparations for the United Kingdom."

The compromise provisions which include ones prohibiting Greece and Turkey using US credits to pay debts to other Governments, also require both Governments to inform their people fully that the aid is from the United States and also

TYPHOON NO. 1

Tokyo, May 16.
The U.S. Army Weather Service today announced the first typhoon of the year passed morning and is now dissipating out at sea. No damage was reported from Iwojima.—Associated Press.

Governor's Departure

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., and Lady Young are leaving the Colony today by the E.S. "Strathnaver" and embark from Queen's Pier, where they will arrive at 5 p.m.

A Combined Services guard of honour will be mounted at the Pier.

Friends wishing to take this opportunity of saying goodbye to His Excellency and Lady Young are requested to be at Queen's Pier not later than 4.50 p.m.

As the S.S. "Strathnaver" moves out a salute of 17 guns will be fired by H.M.S. "Admiral."

Attention is invited to the Police notification in the Press on May 15 and 16 dealing with traffic arrangements for His Excellency's departure.

Mountbatten Summoned To London

London, May 15.
The Government today summoned the Viceroy of India, Viscount Mountbatten, from India for consultations on his proposals for the method of Britain's leaving India, "in view of the importance of these arrangements to the future of India."

A statement from 10 Downing Street said the Government was in "general agreement" with Lord Mountbatten's proposals but felt it "should have final discussions with the Viceroy before the announcement is made."

The statement said Lord Mountbatten's short visit would be made "as soon as possible so as to enable him to return before June 2."

The decision indicates that the Government has reached its decision on India and that it is in complete agreement with the Viceroy's proposal for the transfer of power, which the majority of the Cabinet believe is "dangerous fragmentation" of India.

No official comment is available, but semi-official sources indicate that the Mountbatten proposals go a long way towards the Moslem League's version of Pakistan, with partition of the provinces and states, which Cabinet critics say will create a "medley of weak and hostile states."

Lord Mountbatten's suggestions, according to semi-official statements, are:—
Firstly, division of the provinces of British India into two separate states, Hinduistan and Pakistan, with the latter divided into two areas in Northwest and Northeast India.

Secondly, possible division of Punjab and Bengal provinces with a plebiscite to separate the Moslem majority areas.

Thirdly, independence of the "Princely" states to federate either with Hinduistan or Pakistan or to remain independent, or to federate among themselves and make a separate alliance or separate alliances with Britain.

Alternatives
Semi-official sources stress, however, that these proposals are made only as alternatives to ac-

HK Imports From San Francisco

San Francisco, May 16.
The U.S. Department of Commerce today said Hong Kong ranked fourth to all nations in shipments from here in February. Britain was first and China third.

The Philippines ranked first in January but yielded that position to Britain in February despite an increase of purchases well over US\$1,000,000.

February shipments to the Islands totalled US\$7,688,103. China shipments that month were US\$3,623,955 worth of goods, Hongkong's over US\$1,000,000.

The month's leading purchase by the Philippines was rice (US\$870,949). Next was tobacco (US\$617,076) followed by condensed milk (US\$577,286) then fresh and frozen fruit (US\$561,636).

China's leading purchases were US\$1,060,204 worth of raw cotton and US\$257,604 of industrial machinery.—Associated Press.

London, May 15.
The Portuguese Ambassador in London, the Duke of Palmella, today gave a luncheon in honour of the newly-appointed British Ambassador to Portugal, Sir Nigel Ronald.—Reuter.

CN Dollar Rate To Change?

Shanghai, May 16.
The Chinese Press today claims the Ministry of Finance is planning the revision of the United States dollar official exchange rate, but reports the new rates will vary from CN\$20,000 to CN\$25,000 for each U.S. dollar.

The present official rate is CN\$12,000. Official confirmation is not available since the Ministry guards such information as top secret. The rumours sent the black market rate up to around CN\$30,000.—United Press.

"Rubber Curtain" Over Japan

London, May 16.
Mr. Fletcher, Cons., accused the United States in the House of Commons today of drawing a "rubber curtain" over Japan.

"You can lift the edge of the rubber curtain but when you drop it, it flies back," he said in opening the second day of the foreign affairs debate. (The first day is reported on Page 3.)

Other members, both Conservative and Labour, joined Fletcher in urging Government to take a greater interest in the Far East.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, is expected to put Britain's views on the Far East in his wind-up for the Government tonight. He devoted his speech yesterday entirely to European affairs.

"A rubber curtain has been drawn over Japan," Fletcher said, "but it is not so hard to lift as an iron curtain and is less rigid and unmanly."

He urged Government to try and persuade the United States that Britain could become a full partner in the Far East. He said Britain had a traditional right to participate in the development of a new Japan.

China Policy

Fletcher said Government should abandon its fence-sitting policy toward China.

"Let us give every encouragement to the trading and commercial communities and in this we should walk hand in hand with America and all other countries trying to do business," he said.

Mr. Paton (Lab.) said it was remarkable that Government seemed only faintly interested in the awakening of the East.

"It may be quite true that in the long run what is happening in the Far East might be of far greater significance than what is happening in Europe," he said.—United Press.

MORE JEWISH TERRORISM

Jerusalem, May 16.
A policeman was killed and two others hurt when an explosion touched off by the Jewish underground smashed an automobile in which they were riding on Mount Carmel in Haifa today.

An unofficial source said a parked car apparently was mined and detonated when the Police vehicle drew alongside.—Associated Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Mr. Bevin Sounds A Warning.

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Page Nine
Russia 45,000,000, Over 4 Million Under Arms.

Page Ten
Local and World Sports News.

Mr. Bevin Blames The Press

London, May 16.
The Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, winding up the foreign policy debate in the House of Commons today, condemned the full press coverage of the Foreign Ministers Council as one of the greatest handicaps in the writing of the German peace treaty. (The first day's debate appears on Page 3.)

"One of our greatest handicaps—and I want to make it clear I want no secret negotiations—is that it might not even think aloud without it being hurled over to the headlines of the press.... I am not blaming the Soviet Government for that. It is largely due to the United States press that this thing has come in but even the United States say this thing that has developed is of little value."

"I am a great believer in freedom of the press but I think there are limits. The original intention of the Foreign Ministers was to be the negotiating authority, issuing communiques as they reached agreement."

"Now it has gone beyond that and one of our biggest handicaps in this business of making peace is not only that it is reported to the press every word that is said but, I am sorry to say, it has come down to sub-committees and even deputies.... I hope when we get to this crucial position—'presumably the Council meeting in November'—on which so much depends we shall be able to have frank exchange of views without commitments in order to know what is in each other's minds without the glare that has gone on hitherto."

Mr. Bevin continued that he hoped "it will be possible to conclude an early peace treaty with Japan."

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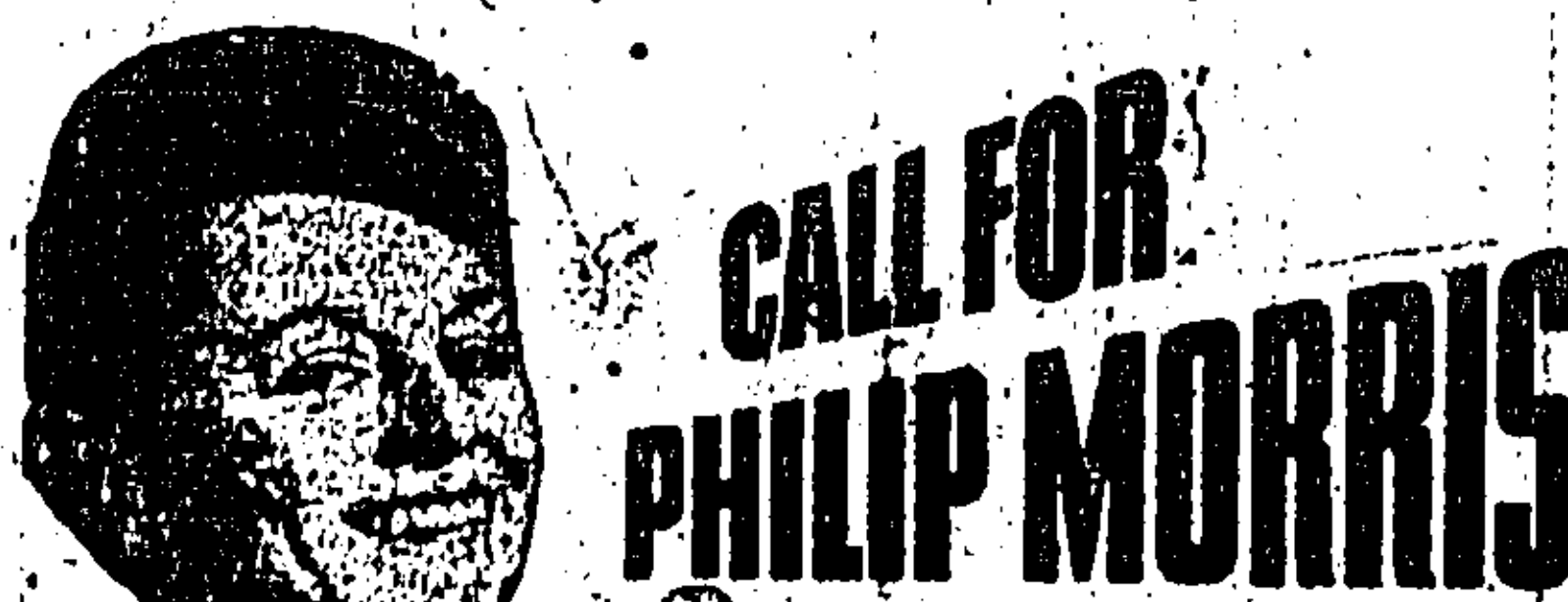
"A rubber curtain has been drawn over Japan," Fletcher said, "but it is not so hard to lift as an iron curtain and is less rigid and unmanly."

He urged Government to try and persuade the United States that Britain could become a full partner in the Far East. He said Britain had a traditional right to participate in the development of a new Japan.

"We started out with the view of developing, consolidation, primarily of three powers and finally of four powers.... I think this conception is right, but when you are confronted with this perpetual veto I don't think it was in the minds of anybody that an approach to that problem would be made that way."

He hoped it would be possible to conclude an early peace treaty with Japan and the "first step is to reach Allied agreement on the basis for such a treaty. Government's efforts will be directed toward that."

(Continued on page 10)

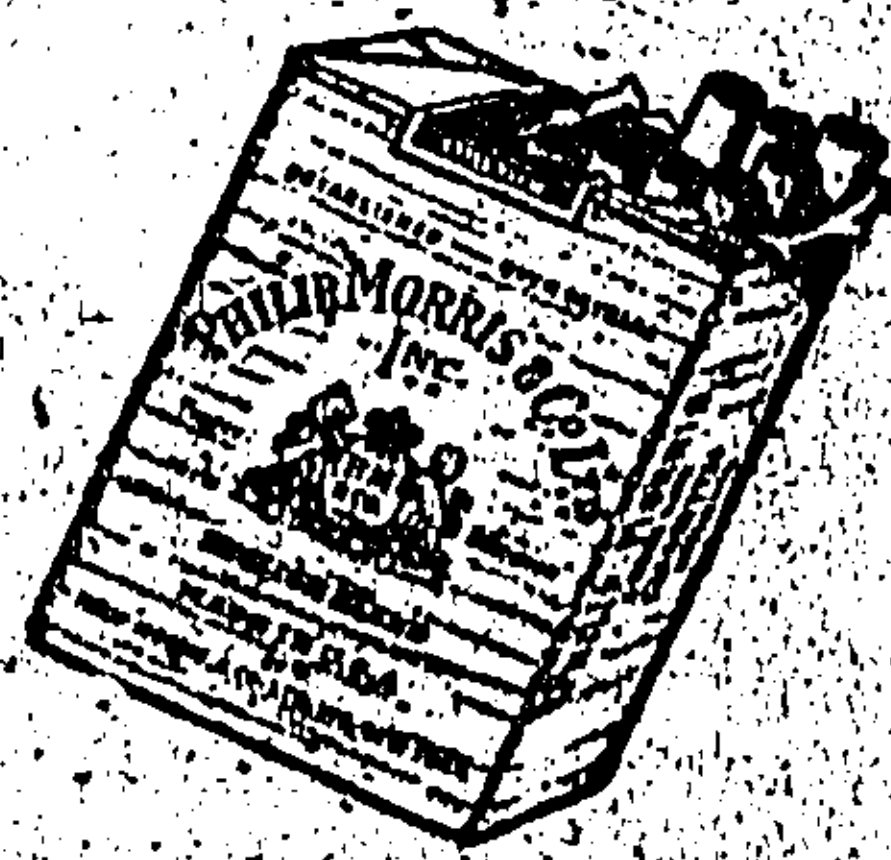


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Coming Events

May 17—China Emporium extraordinary meeting, 3 p.m.
May 21—Union Waterbury Co. Ltd. Annual Meeting, Duddell's Office, 11 a.m.
May 21—Sino-British Club, Cathedral Hall, 6.15 p.m. Speaker: C. H. Cheng, M.A., on "Chinese Education As It Is."
May 24—H.K. & Yummi Ferries, annual meeting, noon.
May 24-25 Whitson Race meeting.
May 28—H.K. Realty & Trust Co. annual meeting, noon.
May 29—H.K. Tramways Ltd. annual meeting, Jardine's office, noon.
May 31—China Provident annual and extra-ordinary meetings, Jacobson Room, H.K. Hotel, noon.
May 31—China Emporium annual meeting, 3 p.m.
June 9—H.K. & Whampoa Dock, extraordinary meeting, noon.

Readers' Letters

Marshal Li

Sir,—After Marshal Li Chih-kan's criticism and statement "insulting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang" were published, a Kuomintang mouthpiece said the fact that "the Kuomintang tolerates such attacks on the Leader proves that the Kuomintang is a very Democratic party."

Now the Kuomintang has "expelled" Marshal Li Chih-kan. The propaganda men may have to advance some other reasons to justify the party's action.

The Communists are making capital out of this news. Still, the news organs during the years 1936-1939 indicated that Comrade Stalin was not very lenient to his party's old guards—Radak, Bukharin, Karakhan, and others, either.

FUNK CHANG YOUNG.

CATHEDRAL RESTORATION

The following is a list of the Donations received up to May 15, 1947 which have not yet been acknowledged in the press:

May 9: Major and Mrs. S.M. Cheng \$200, Wilkinson & Gird \$200, Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Macgregor \$1000, Tang Shau-kin \$100, May 12: Ross, Bradley & Co. Ltd. \$500, Douglas Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. \$250, Dr. Mac and Mrs. Ellen Klein \$50, May 14: J.H. Chambers \$25, Mr. and Mrs. N. Chamber \$1,000, Restoration Box \$500. Total \$5,540.70

Received up to May 5, 1947 and already acknowledged \$7,048.14. Total Donations received up to \$12,588.84.

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FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW

Owing to technical difficulties, consequent on a change of format of the Far Eastern Economic Review, there will be a short delay in the publication of the current week's issue.

The Publishers

JOHNSTON TO BE TRIED FOR AIDING THE ENEMY

Lower Court proceedings against Frank Henry Johnston, Shanghai-born Irish journalist, concluded before Mr. Sainsbury in Central Court yesterday when he was committed to trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge (brought under the Defence Regulations) that he had assisted the enemy by broadcasting over the German-controlled radio station (XGRS) during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

Johnston elected to make a statement he wished recorded with committal proceedings. He claimed that he had been held for 10 months in Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai and had been given nothing but bread and water for the whole of the period excepting the last three weeks. He said also he had made continual applications regarding his personal effects and wanted particularly a diary he had kept and a letter from Herbert Moy, whom he described as "a suicide and an ex-employee of XGRS."

Replying to Johnston's statement, Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, said that Johnston had made prior allegations of the same nature as a result of which investigations were made and a report submitted by the British Consul-General in Shanghai. His personal effects and papers could not be located though every endeavour had been made to obtain such documents as would assist him in his defence.

The allegation that Johnston had been neglected while in Ward Road Gaol was refuted by notes he had on file on the official visitors who had gone to see him, Mr. Lonsdale said.

Carl Flick-Steger, manager of the German-controlled broadcasting station—XGRS—in Shanghai during the Japanese occupation, returned to the witness-box when committal proceedings resumed yesterday afternoon.

Asked by Mr. Lonsdale whether there had been any compulsion brought on Johnston to broadcast, Flick-Steger replied that there was none whatever. As far as he remembered, Johnston never objected to broadcasting.

Describing the circumstances in which Johnston left the service of XGRS, witness said accused left the station about the summer of 1944 after neglecting his duties considerably.

After leaving XGRS, Flick-Steger continued, Johnston joined and worked for XGOO, one of the Japanese stations in Shanghai.

Asked by the Magistrate how he knew this, witness said he

put on the exhibition so it was postponed and finally dropped in 1944."

Rudolph Sommer

The next witness, Rudolph Sommer, said he was a German subject at present staying in Hong Kong, awaiting repatriation to Germany. From some time in 1941 until the collapse of Germany, he was librarian of the German Information Bureau in Shanghai.

Von Puttkamer was the head of the Bureau. He knew Flick-Steger, who was acting as the manager of the radio station. "I know the accused," I was introduced to him by one of the staff members of the German Radio Station," Sommer said. "This was sometime in the summer of 1942. He was introduced to me as Pat Kelly and I was told he was working as a station announcer. I saw him at our office on other occasions. Occasionally I heard his voice broadcasting the daily news."

"As far as I remember it was toward the end of 1943 he came to my room. He told me he was sent to me by Mr. Von Puttkamer. The reason for his visit was that he had shown to Mr. Von Puttkamer some samples of allouettes of British warships allegedly sunk through Axis forces."

"That day he brought with him six, eight or ten of these allouettes and with each of these allouettes he had also filing cards with dates on it on the tonnage, the crew, the armaments of the warship, in question as well as details about the date of launching and sinking and about the engagements during which the sinking took place."

Silhouettes

"He told me at that time that he had in his possession a complete set of all the Allied warships destroyed so far. I told him to bring to the office all those allouettes together with the filing cards, which he did on the following day. I told Mr. Johnston this series of allouettes would be of no value unless it was complete and he offered to make any additions to the series in case now sinking should take place."

"Thereupon I agreed to recommend to my superior the purchase of this series. The amount to be paid for the allouettes and the filing cards was fixed in Central Reserve Bank currency and owing to the inflationary condition at that time I do not remember the amount. I think I am not very much mistaken if it was the equivalent of about 100 marks in German currency. The cross-rate at the time was about 2.40 marks for an American dollar."

"The filing cards were later turned over to our archives, which was part of the library. The library was open to the public and anybody who cared to use it had access to it. The library was intended to furnish the maximum amount of information about Germany to anyone who was interested in it."

"Kelly's Voice"

After November, 1944, Puttkamer continued, he heard Pat Kelly's voice over XHIA (then one of the Japanese stations) broadcasting the official news of Dornel and the Central Press Service. Witness said he knew all news was censored by the Japanese Army, Navy and Embassy Press Bureaux.

After the end of 1944 he heard Johnston over XHIA. On the occasion of the German surrender he heard him broadcast the news of the surrender and the Tokyo commentary on this. He positively recognised the voice.

Exhibition

"We planned an exhibition of pictures, models, maps and statistics in 1943 to show the effect of submarine warfare. He (Johnston) came to see me in November, 1943, and he said to me he had heard that we were preparing such an exhibition. He said that he had an idea for this exhibition to demonstrate the sinking by German submarines by showing allouettes of warships of the Allied navies already sunk."

"To demonstrate this, he showed me four models made with black ink on cardboard showing a battleship, aircraft carrier, cruiser and destroyer with small cards giving details of the sinking. He produced a British book called 'Jane's Fighting Ships' and showed me that they were copied from this book."

"I told him to see Mr. Rudolph Sommer, an employee of the German Information Bureau at the time. When I came to Sommer's office a few days later I saw some dozens of these models on a mantlepiece and on a bookstand and had a talk with Sommer about it."

"The exhibition never came off because the development in submarine warfare was such that it was considered useless to

put on a capital charge. Application could however, be made and he would put it forward."

Johnson's Statement

Johnston then said he wished to make a statement to be recorded with the committal proceedings. This was permitted and he addressed the Court as follows:

"I wish to say that all my private papers from Shanghai have been denied me. The clothes I am standing in are a gift. I was never given the privilege of collecting my clothes after making repeated attempts to get them. I was held for roughly ten months at Shanghai on the request of the British authorities at Nanking."

"This statement can be verified by the Superintendent of Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai. It is definitely established that the Chinese Government had no charges against me because a letter was written officially and jointly by the Superintendent of Prisons and three British subjects held at Ward Road Gaol to the Waichiao (Chinese Foreign Office) in Nanking."

"This letter was answered officially from the Waichiao in Nanking. The letter was sent to the Superintendent of Ward Road Gaol. It definitely was an official document. It had the Waichiao seal on it. The English translation was made for us by the Assistant Superintendent of Prisons. This letter state very definitely and very clearly that the three prisoners (British) held at Ward Road Gaol had been arrested on information received from the British officials at Nanking and that we were to be held until such time as arrangements could be made for us to be transferred elsewhere."

"Negligence"

"The Chinese Government regretted the negligence shown by the British authorities who left us with nothing but bread and water to live on except for the last three weeks."

"We were visited a few times by a man named Gill who told us that everything would be taken care of, that is, in respect of our personal effects, papers, property and clothes. I have not seen anything of these since April 23rd, 1946. We were only given five minutes notice at Ward Road Gaol from which we were removed by an armed guard to a British destroyer."

"Before being removed to the destroyer I asked Gill about my personal effects. He then asked me: 'Just where is this place?' although I had given him the address months and months ago in writing. Which leaves me to think no attempt was made to get my personal effects and papers. These include a diary I kept which is very important to my defence and two letters from Herbert Moy, a suicide and an ex-employee of XGRS."

"If I am to be given a fair trial I must have access to my personal papers which have been denied me through no fault of my own. This is all I have to say."

Mr. Lonsdale replied:—"Investigations have been made following prior allegations by Accused. The Consul-General in Shanghai has made a statement on the matter which is in record in our files. Every endeavour has been made to obtain such papers as would assist Accused in conducting his defence. The reply from Shanghai is that no such papers can be located."

"The Accused's statements regarding his alleged neglect in our files are refuted in these files which note various official visitors who had gone to see him."

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"Shamshuipo Cocktail"

A newly mixed and shaken-up "Shamshuipo Cocktail" was presented for more highbrow approval at the Kowloon Cricket Club last night by a variety company of ex-Shamshuipoites who remember with some pride that they had kept the show going at Shamshuipo in the period when it was a POW Camp.

The programme is considerably remodelled from earlier efforts and includes a boy of new female impersonation after Mel Lon-fang's laudable. Such legendary Shamshuipo "girls" as Sonia and Kiki hold their own with the aid of the expert hands at make-up of Victor Manna, but Fanny, Ermintrude and Chalice, with modern beauty aids and Manna advice at their disposal, emerge as formidable rivals.

In addition there is the usual popular music by talent that was good for Shamshuipo and holds its popular following and a good deal of plain, unadorned slapstick to liven matters up. The "Banda Portuguesa" provides a more solid touch. From the point of view of novelty, the show is well worth seeing. Tickets for tonight's performance are, however, all booked up.

DISMISSED

"In view of the medical report I just received by telephone from the Queen Mary Hospital, I have no option but to withdraw the charge against the accused," said Mr. H.W. Fraser of the S.C.A. Latimer for leave to withdraw the charge of carnal knowledge against Wong Kon.

Mr. Fraser added that, according to the report, an X-ray of the bones of the girl in question showed that she is over 10 years of age and nearer 17 years.

Wong Kon was originally charged with having carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age at the Asia Boarding House between April 3 and 7.

KEPT A BROTHEL

An eviction order against the second floor of No. 55, Gloucester Road, was issued by Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday when the present principal tenant, Ho Yung, 20, was convicted on a charge of keeping a brothel on the premises. She was fined \$250.

Inspector Davies raided and found a European and three girls on the premises at 11.40 p.m. on Thursday. The European admitted to the Inspector paying \$15 to one of the girls.

Denying the charge, Ho claimed she was on her way home from the cinema when the European whom she knew before followed her into her house.

RESISTED A BRIBE

The honesty of Lance-Sergeant Leung Lam-po, LSD-110, in resisting temptation of being bribed was commended by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday when Lam Yau, 41, coolie, was charged with the unlawful possession of a few pieces of clothing and with offering a bribe of \$7.75 to the police officer.

Lam was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour on the first charge and another two months on the second count.

Pleading guilty to stealing \$870.95 by servant and to making a false report to the police, Li Wai-keung, 22, cashier, was fined \$100 or 10 days' hard labour by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday. On the larceny charge, Li was bound over to the sum of \$40 for 12 months.

"Sharing Our Fate"

Tokyo, May 16.

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East today allowed the introduction of a series of speeches and articles by alleged former Chinese puppet officials which were compiled under the title "Sharing Our Fate," but told the defence that the probative value might not be great.

Addressing defence counsel, Mr. George Furness, the Tribunal President, Sir William Webb, reminded him that although the material was allegedly the free expression of alleged Chinese puppet officials, final publication was under the sponsorship of the Japanese army and would be so regarded by the Court.

One speech by the late puppet Chinese premier, Wang Ching-wai, made in Shanghai in July 1939, warned China that "to make powerful Japan her enemy is really as ruinous as to strike a rock with an egg and China will inevitably be destroyed."

In another part of the same speech, Wang justified his consent to the opinion that it is better to be friends than enemies.

Other statements by other Chinese puppet officials all took the line that the Chiang Kai-shek government was being duped by the Communists in China, who were capitalising on Nationalist sentiment to further the ends of the Comintern.

Reading of excerpts from "Sharing Our Fate" was expected to continue into the afternoon session, after which the opening statement of the defence's Russian phase will be read.—United Press

H.K. Fishermen Face Severe Slump

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Hong Kong fishermen are facing a severe slump following the gradual inflation of Chinese National currency, which has now brought the price of salt fish exported to China down to its low 1941 level.

A few days ago, the average wholesale price of saltfish had dropped to \$38 a picul, while six months ago the average price for sales of salt fish was \$100 a picul.

The value of the C.N. Dollar considerably affects the income of the Hong Kong fishing industry as over 60 per cent of the fish caught locally is exported to China.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. J. Cater, Officer-in-charge of Fisheries, said:—

"This is normally a slack season and the travelers finish running at the end of this month. But the fishermen are now getting less money than they would at this time due to the unnatural circumstances. While the cost of production has not changed, their income has decreased considerably. The decrease becomes particularly noticeable at the end of last month."

Daily Catch

About five hundred piculs of fish a day is caught by the 66,000 fishermen in the Colony, and round about 13,000 piculs is the usual monthly export figure of fish to China.

Mr. Lai Kwong-chau, owner of two junk-trawling vessels, and the most successful trawler fisherman in Shaikwan last year, said yesterday that the gradual drop in C.N. value had considerably affected his income over the past few months. But, Mr. Lai added, his earnings had stayed at a much higher level since the Fisheries Marketing Scheme had been put in force than when his fishing output was subject to the heavy interest of the Laans, or wholesalers.

Mr. Lai's two junk-trawlers are shortly to be fitted with engines by the Fisheries Department. This will be the first time that any of the Colony's fishing junks have been mechanised and will enable him to travel further out to sea without running the risk of a typhoon preventing his return to the mainland in time.

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Palmer Case Hearing Fixed

June 5, 6 and 9 have been fixed for the hearing of the case in which Alfred Brian Palmer is charged with embezzlement of \$7,000 on Jan. 21, embezzlement of \$10,445 on or about Feb. 25, and, alternatively, fraudulent conversion of the above sums on the above dates, the property of CNRRA, his employers.

The case will be heard by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr, before whom Palmer appeared on formal remand yesterday. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by DSI W.J. Wall, while the defence will be in the hands of Mr. Leo d'Almada, C. Castro, instructed by Mr. F. Zimmern.

NAVAL STOKER FINED

David Duncan, stoker, of H.M.S. AUC-109, was fined \$20 by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday for interfering with a motorman of tram No. 20 whilst under the influence of drink at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

Prosecuting Inspector Brownrigg said defendant boarded the tram in Queen's Road, Central, near Garden Road, and attempted to pull off the tram's power wire. The motorman cautioned him, but defendant insisted on pulling it off.

The motorman stopped the car and defendant was taken to the police station by a policeman. Inspector Brownrigg said defendant was obviously under the influence of drink.

An officer from the ship testified that Duncan was a good, willing and cheerful worker and that this was his first offense during the six months witness had known him.

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGES

After testimony had been given by prosecution and defence witnesses in the case of Tsai Shu, Chau Kim Hung alias Chau Chak Nam, Yeung Fu, Tsai Ho Chuen and Kwan Shu, who are charged on two counts of armed robbery, hearing was adjourned till this morning, when the closing addresses and summing up will take place.

The above accused, together with Wong To, are also charged with possession of arms and ammunition.

The case is being heard before Mr. Justice T.J. Gould.

Mr. J. Reynolds, assisted by Inspector Fraser, is appearing for the Crown.

Chau Kim Hung alias Chau Chak Nam and Tsai Ho Chuen are defended by Mr. Hui Shing Lo. The other accused are not legally represented.

COMMITTED

Tong Wang-hing, 23, was yesterday committed by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr on three charges of demanding money with menaces, attempting to demand money with menaces and attempting to obtain money by false pretences.

It was alleged by the prosecution, conducted by SI Baldwin, that accused attempted to obtain the sum of \$300 from Tong Wang-shing by pretending that he was asked by Tang Hung-man to collect that amount as a loan, on March 30.</

MR. BEVIN SOUNDS A WARNING

"No One Can Prophesy" Future Events Possible Alteration In Course Of Affairs

London, May 15.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, today called for the creation of an atmosphere before the London conference of Foreign Ministers in November which would make it possible for the adoption of the United States proposal for a four-power treaty, which "foreshadowed what could be an alteration in the course of world affairs."

It was unfortunate, Mr. Bevin declared, that the Soviet Union could not agree to this proposal because it was "vital and important" to all western European powers and to the United States.

Opening the two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons, Mr. Bevin stated that the London conference would probably be the "most vital in the world's history." If relations between the East and the West were not brought to a much more satisfactory state before then "no one can prophesy what course the world will take," he warned.

Reviewing the differences over reparations at the Moscow Conference, Mr. Bevin said that the British Government would not agree to the principle of reparations from current production which would involve Britain and her allies in virtually paying reparations for another ally.

"I desire to make our position very clear. We have no desire that Germany shall escape payment of contributions to the rehabilitation of countries to whom she did so much damage. She must not be allowed to escape. But we must be careful to ensure that the cost is imposed on Germany and not on peoples of other countries, who had to put up with her attacks."

He forecast a better food ration for Germany when the present crisis was over and imports increased. This could not happen without the will of Germans themselves.

"We will do our best to help and we are in close and constant consultation with the United States Government on this vital problem of food and production," Mr. Bevin stated.

The fusion of the British and American Occupation Zones of Germany would, he hoped, eventually lead to a unified Germany.

The former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, for the Opposition, deplored the lack of agreement on the four-power pact to prevent a renewal of German aggression. There were still nations which were anxious about the possible resurgence of German military power.

He believed that the Moscow Conference "after seven weeks of sterile and tedious discussions" failed to produce agreement on any major point because of Soviet obstinacy, which he regarded as "unreasonable and unreasonable."

Not One Way

Mr. Eden said that if an agreement cannot be reached with the Soviet Union about Germany "we must act without them." An overwhelming majority of people in Britain desired to collaborate with Russia "but it cannot continue to be a one-way traffic."

Mr. Bevin declared to the House at the opening of the debate that if the issues of Germany, Austria and relations between the East and West were not brought to a much more satisfactory conclusion in the London conference no one could prophesy the course which the world will take.

"I regard the London conference in November with the issues now pretty clear before us as probably the most vital in world history," he said.

Declaring that the whole of Middle Europe had to be really rebuilt as a result of this war, Mr. Bevin said that if it was unduly delayed, difficulties

of democracy. "It does not matter how many elections you have. If you have a powerful secret police, perpetrated by a single Minister which can inculcate fear into the people of the country, you have no democracy and you are not within miles of it."

Mr. Bevin said that he did not mind whether the Germans had elections similar to the British or proportional representation. They would be allowed to have what they wished, but one had to be careful not to create a system in Germany which led to one-party system or one-party control.

One matter which he regarded with deep concern was the failure of agreement on a four-power treaty. He said that when the United States revealed its willingness to enter into agreement for the demilitarisation and disarmament of Germany for 25 years, or 50 years, he began to get visions of peace for centuries in Europe, to Britain, France and all Western powers this was vital and important.

Unfortunately, the Soviet delegation were not willing to accept the American proposal unless a number of matters not directly related to it were added.

Reparations

The Government had not changed its mind to reparations from current German production, but the first things must be taken first—economic unity of Germany, balanced economy and repayment of what Britain had put in to keep Germany alive since the occupation. That was a legitimate claim. The sooner that was settled the sooner one could see what could be done, if anything, with reparations.

Britain had no intention of repeating the policy after the first World War of making loans to Germany on a scale which they knew would be quite irrecoverable.

The effect of reparations settlement after that war could not be judged by money alone. Reparations took the form also of delivery in kind. This was followed by foreign loans, which enabled Germany to re-equip herself with modern equipment.

"She had new stuff and we had old. Thus Germany was able to build up her war potential for the next war. That is a course which statesmen should not follow again."

It was clear that until there was a balance of payments in Germany exports proceeding from current production must go towards paying for imports. The taking of reparations from current production, if not expressly excluded, could not be considered until that stage was reached.

Mr. Bevin said that Germany must not be allowed to escape payment or contribution to the rehabilitation of countries to which she did so much damage, but one must be careful to be sure that the cost was imposed on Germany and not on peoples of other countries, who had to put up with her attacks.

Practical Problem

"It is purely a practical problem in which we must arrive at a conclusion which will preserve the political and economic unity of Germany on essential matters, but which does not over-centralise Germany so as again to endanger our security."

Referring to the tentative agreement reached at Moscow that control of the police should rest with Laender (provincial administrations), Mr. Bevin said: "The main objective we have to reach is to prevent the development in Germany again of a police state—the very anti-

taken away by Soviet Russia in the east.

Britain supported the French claim to the Saar of the 1919 peace settlement.

There were claims from Luxembourg, Holland and Czechoslovakia, as well as a very small claim from Belgium, which amounted to straightening out of the frontier.

Potsdam Failure

Mr. Bevin said that the failure of the Potsdam Agreement to function as it was intended caused Britain and the United States to enter into a fusion agreement of their two zones. This must be treated as an economic operation in the interest not only of Germany, but of France and the liberated territories—Europe as a whole.

The restoration of the economy of Germany, of France and other liberated countries depended on coal, but they could not get coal, steel or other production unless workers were fed.

"Unfortunately there is and there will be for the next few months a serious shortage of food," Mr. Bevin said. "When once this critical period is surmounted—and prospects of imports of grain for May and June are much better than for some months past—I believe there is hope of better food rations for Germany. More food, more production, economic recovery—that is the cycle. But it will not be achieved without the will on the part of the Germans themselves to face the difficulties and to contribute to their own recovery."

Reporting on the fusion negotiations between the British and American representatives in Berlin, Mr. Bevin disclosed that an agreement had been reached that the decisions of bi-zonal agencies should have a binding effect on those to whom they were issued. Laender administrations were responsible for implementing the instructions of the bi-zonal agencies. Heavy penalties would be prescribed for infringement, but in addition it was decided to adopt methods which would give every encouragement to increased production.

"We are throwing our whole effort into the reconstruction of a peaceful Germany with two provisos—that no additional burden can be imposed on the British taxpayer and that Germany does not again become a menace to the peace of the world."

Socialisation

On the socialisation of German industry Mr. Bevin said: "We adhere to the principle of public ownership of basic German industries. Public ownership is the only remedy, but we must be careful to safeguard the rights of our Allies and ourselves. I am in favour of breaking these basic industries up as a piece of organisation into a lot of small parts."

Referring to the fact that the administration of the British Zone was now the concern of the Foreign Office, Mr. Bevin said: "I shall welcome the opportunity to make contact with workers and others in Germany myself and encourage them in their resolution to recover from their present plight and work their way back with the rest of Europe into a peaceful, prosperous and democratic way of life."

Mr. Bevin said that the cause of the failure to reach an agreement on the Austrian treaty was the inability to settle the question of German assets. In his view it would be wholly inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Moscow declaration to accept as valid all transfers of property which took place after 1933 by Nazi laws and methods.

"It is not any good restoring the independence of a country if at the same time you devise a method by which a large proportion of its economy is put under

direct or indirect influence from outside."

About the revision of the Anglo-Soviet alliance, Mr. Bevin said: "I am hoping that we shall be able to arrive at an agreement because all these ties go to make for development, built in peace-time condition, to rest not merely on wartime need. It is the element of permanence which is so desirable."

Poland

He denied that he had altered the policy of the British Government in connection with Poland.

"I have done nothing of the sort. In the Potsdam discussions I was given certain pledges and difficulties ensued, but as soon as I saw there was a chance of approach I was willing to respond immediately."

Mr. Bevin said that he had been in touch with all other countries in Europe and he had found a greater response to Britain now than there had been since the end of the war.

"If only we could get trade and get production in this country to help to make our contribution then the next year should be a great advantage to us in the matter of food and in many other ways."

Referring to the Dunkirk Treaty with France, Mr. Bevin said that while Germany might be down and out at the moment and was no danger, it could not be forgotten that France had suffered at the hands of Germany.

"It is the policy of this Government to leave France in no doubt as to our attitude and as anyone who reads this (Anglo-French) treaty will see it has the purpose of providing renewed assistance in the case of any German aggression."

"It is clear to France, as indeed it is clear to Germany, that this is the position, and confidence should be spread abroad. This undertaking will cause the new Germany to take the right course and if she ever presumes that she can break treaties and undertakings with impunity she will know the result."

"That is the spirit in which this treaty was signed and I hope that future governments will never falter or fail or leave France in the position she was in when Hitler crossed the Rhine. This treaty is intended to be a pledge of the British people to stand with France to our mutual development in the hope that together we can both make a great contribution to the rebuilding of the world."

Mr. EDEN

Mr. Eden, said unhappily there was no escaping the fact that after seven weeks of "sterile and tedious" discussion no agreement had been reached at Moscow on any one of the major points involved. He declared:

"I am not saying that in any spirit of criticism of the Foreign Secretary, but it is no use denuding ourselves that the position is better than it is and while I endorse his determination to persevere it is no use to hide the gravity or reality of the setback which has occurred. It is not enough to say that all differences between the powers have now been revealed."

"They were pretty well known before the Moscow Conference and I believe that success in the future lies in not making too much of what has been achieved. Our earnest desire is to continue the collaboration of the

U.S. Communist's View Of Europe

New York, May 16.

William Z. Foster, United States Communist Party chairman says "President Truman is a little man with big ideas of establishing an imperialist world domination."

Foster, reporting on his recent tour of Europe, told the Communist Party rally that "monopolistic private control of industry is dying in Europe and all the forces of the gold of Wall Street will never be able to revive it again."

Foster, who visited France, England, Poland and Eastern Europe, said: "President Truman is of course not a Fascist. But his foreign and domestic policies point in that direction."

"Mr. Truman can't turn back the clock—all he can do is to inflict fresh suffering and disaster on our people."

"Our Dictatorship"

Foster charged the United States was "manipulating food reserves, giving to those countries

BEVIN TOOK IT EASY

Mr. Bevin spoke for an hour and 20 minutes. His speech was notable for the absence of dynamism. He read from notes, in a matter-of-fact tone, much as a man reporting to a Board of Directors.

The House was half empty by the time he finished. Only occasional scattered "hear hear" interrupted him. Prime Minister Attlee sat on the front bench with his feet on the table in front of him. —United Press.

great powers, whose unity alone made victory possible. At the same time, in respect of issues like Germany, where we have special responsibilities, if an agreement cannot be reached with the Soviet Union, we must do without them. The cost of delay measured in human suffering has been heavy enough already."

Welcoming the fact that the United States had accepted responsibility "commensurate with her great powers," Mr. Eden said that it was a profound decision to suppose that by getting away from the United States you necessarily got any closer to the Soviet Union.

An overwhelming majority of people in this country continue to hope and work for an agreed solution of all these problems by the great powers. They desire collaboration with the Soviet Union, but that cannot continue to be one-way traffic. Therefore, the Government must take with the United States, and in necessary with France, any decision necessary for the life of western Germany."

THE FAR EAST

Dealing with the Far East, Mr. Eden said unhappily the hopes that had been expressed in the House about the internal affairs of China had, so far, proved vain. He could only express his heartfelt wish that time would show an improvement and that Britain's long standing friendship with China would be further strengthened.

Urging the Government to speed up the conclusion of a trade treaty with China, Mr. Eden said that Britain ought not to lag behind the United States, who had already concluded one.

Dealing with the problem of British-owned property in China, much of which he said was still being held by the Chinese despite representation and promises by high Chinese authorities, Mr. Eden stressed the hardships caused to the large number of British ex-employees, especially in the Shanghai Municipal Government, who were without pensions from superannuation or recompense. Mr. Eden said that they were now virtually destitute.

Steps should be taken to see that all legitimate claims in these matters were met at a reasonably early date, he declared.

Japan

He asked whether any progress had been made in the subject of peace treaty with Japan. Nobody denied that Japan must live, but it was clear that any revival of the Japanese textile trade to the pre-war standard would be serious financially, but they would be less concerned about it if decent rates of wages were paid and decent hours of work were worked in Japan.

There, the influence of trade unions could do a great deal.

Other points made by the former Foreign Secretary were: Ex-Italian territories on the Red Sea—All recognised Abyssinia's claim to be compensated for the wrongs inflicted on her under Mussolini's regime and understood her demand for access to the sea. But their desire to be generous ought not blind them to the fact that ethnological consideration must be taken into account there and to hand over people who did not wish to be under Ethiopian rule would merely make more trouble for the future.

The Saar—If France wished to extend the Saar frontier beyond the 1919 area he would feel doubts about that. If there was a proposal to add anything like 50 per cent to the area, the Government would have to be very cautious before agreeing.

The debate will be continued tomorrow.—Reuter.



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Sedition Sentence

Khartoum, May 15. Charged with making a seditious speech, Ahmed Kamel Kotb, leader of the Egyptian Socialist Fellah (Peasant) Party, was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment here today.

He arrived in the Sudan recently for a two-week propaganda tour. The charge was brought under a section of the penal code of the Sudan which relates to the

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, relating to seditious speeches against the governments of the Sudan, Britain and Egypt.

Ahmed Kamel Kotb was alleged to have said in a speech to the Sudan Schools' Club that the Cobdoulism (Joint Anglo-Egyptian) rule in the Sudan was unjust and that nothing resulted from agreements between Britain and Egypt as far as the Sudan was concerned.—Reuter.



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chase from H.M. Dock-
yard, Hong Kong, and
other Naval Establish-
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and Kowloon of:—

- SCRAP IRON & STEEL.
- FIREWOOD.

2. Tenders will be for the pur-
chase of either (a) and/or (b) in
(1) above, of quantities as they
become available weekly over a
period of 3 (three) months com-
mencing 1st June, 1947.

3. Tenders must be deposited
with the Board in sealed packet
and marked "Tender for Scrap
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and addressed to the Chairman.

4. Closing date for Tenders:—12
Noon Thursday, 22nd May, 1947.

5. Further details and conditions
of Contract may be had on ap-
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yards west of Queen's Road En-
trance to Barracks.

6. The Chairman of the British
Stores Disposal Board (Hong
Kong) does not bind himself to
accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M.
WEINBERGER,
Chairman.

BRITISH STORES
DISPOSAL BOARD,
Hong Kong.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT HONG KONG

SALE OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT VESSEL

Tenders are invited for the
purchase, as she lies, of the
single screw oil fired steam tug
"Empire Roger."

Tenders should be submitted
in triplicate to the Harbour
Master, Harbour Office, Hong
Kong, before Noon on Friday,
30th May, 1947.

Approximate Particulars:—
Length 105' 2"
Breadth 27' 1"
Maximum
Draught 11' 7"
N. H. P. 294

The vessel is in running or-
der and may be seen on ap-
plication to the Superintending
Engineer, Government Shipway,
Yau-mat.

The successful tenderer will
be required to pay the pur-
chase money to the Harbour
Master within 48 hours of be-
ing advised of the acceptance
of the tender.

The Ministry of Transport
does not bind itself to accept
the highest or any tender.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong, 16th May, 1947.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary Yearly Gen-
eral Meeting of HONGKONG
TRAMWAYS LIMITED will be
held at the Office of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson and Com-
pany, Limited, Hong Kong, on
Thursday, the 29th day of May,
1947, at 12 o'clock Noon, to
transact the ordinary business
of the Company.

And, NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN that the Regis-
ter of Members of the Com-
pany will be closed from the
16th day of May to the 11th
day of June, 1947, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. PATERSON,
Secretary

Hong Kong, 6th May, 1947.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Com-
pany will be held at the Office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd., 18 Pedder Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hong
Kong, on Thursday, the 29th
day of May, 1947, at 12.20
in the afternoon or as soon there-
after as the Annual General
Meeting shall have been con-
cluded for the purpose of pro-
posing and if thought fit pass-
ing the sub-joined resolution as
a special resolution viz:—

That the Articles of Associa-
tion be altered by cancelling
Articles 127 (a) and 127 (b)
and that the following Articles
be substituted:—

"127 (a) Any General Meeting
may resolve that any money
investments or other assets form-
ing part of the undi-
vided profits of the company or
any unrealised profits arising
from revaluation of any assets of
the company and standing
to the credit of any reserve or
any capital redemption
reserve fund, or in the
hands of the company and avail-
able for dividend (or
representing premiums received
on the issue of shares
and standing to the credit of the
share premium account) be
capitalised and distrib-
uted amongst such of the share-
holders as would be
entitled to receive the same if distrib-
uted by way of divi-
dend and in the same
proportions on the footing that they be-
come entitled thereto
as capital and that
all or any part of
such capitalised profits
or reserves be
applied on behalf of
such shareholders in
paying up in full
either at par or at
such premium as the
resolution may pro-
vide, any unissued
shares or debentures
or debenture stock
of the company
which shall be
distributed accord-
ingly or in or to-
wards payment of
the uncalled liability
on any issued shares
or debentures or de-
benture stock, and
that such distribu-
tion or payment
shall be accepted by
such shareholders in
full satisfaction of
their interest in the
said capitalised profits
or reserves."

"127 (b) For the purpose of
giving effect to any
resolution under the
last preceding article
the directors may
settle any difficulty
which may arise in
regard to the distri-
bution, as they think
expedient, and in
particular may issue
fractional certificates.
Where requisite, a proper
contract shall be deliv-
ered to the Registrar
for registration in
accordance with Sec-

(Continued at foot of next col.)

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the Company will be
held at 18 Pedder Street (1st
floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY
the NINTH day of JUNE,
1947, at NOON, for the pur-
pose of proposing and if
thought fit passing the sub-
joined resolutions as a special
resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Associa-
tion be altered in the manner
following:—

- Article 17 shall be can-
celled
- In the third line of
Article 71 the word "two"
shall be substituted for
the word "three"

(c) The following Article shall
be substituted for Article
76 — "76. Subject to any
special terms as to voting
upon which any shares of
the Company may have
been issued or may for
the time being be held,
upon a show of hands
every member present in
person shall have one
vote, and upon a poll
every member present in
person or by proxy shall
have one vote for every
share held by him."

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong.
Dated this Ninth day of May,
1947.

HONGKONG BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Commencing Monday 19th
May 1947, Clearing cheques
will be accepted on week-days,
except Saturdays, up to 3 p.m.
Clearing Cheques on Saturdays
will only be accepted up to
11.30 a.m.

tion 44 of the Com-
pany's Ordinance,
1932 and the direc-
tors may appoint any
person to sign such
contract on behalf of
the company or the
dividend or capitalised fund, and
such appointment
shall be effective."

If the above resolution is
duly passed as a special resolu-
tion the following two resolu-
tions will be proposed as ordi-
nary resolutions respectively viz:—

- That the authorised
Capital of the Company
be increased to \$200,000-
000 by the creation of 3-
350,000 new shares of
the nominal value of \$5
each.

(2) That it is desirable to
capitalise a sum of
HK\$500,000 being part
of the balance standing
at the credit of the Fixed
Assets Revaluation
Reserve of the company
and accordingly that such
sum be and is hereby
capitalised, and that such
capital sum be applied
on behalf of the persons
who on the 29th day of
May, 1947, were the
holders of the 650,000
issued shares of the com-
pany in payment in full
for 1,300,000 new shares
of the nominal value of
\$5 each, and that such
1,300,000 new shares
credited as fully paid be
accordingly allotted to
such persons respectively
in the proportion of two
of such new shares for
every one of the said
issued shares then held
by such persons respec-
tively, and that the
shares so allotted shall
be treated for all pur-
poses as an increase of
the nominal amount of
the capital of the com-
pany held by each such
shareholder and not as
income and further that
such new shares shall
from the 1st day of
January 1947 rank for
dividend and in all other
respects pari passu with
the already issued shares.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. PATERSON,
Secretary
Hong Kong, 6th May, 1947.

THE CHINA EMPORIUM LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Fourteenth ordinary
general meeting of The China
Emporium Limited will be held
at the registered office of
the Company Nos. 62A-68
Queen's Road Central, Victoria
in the Colony of Hong Kong, on
Saturday, the 17th day of May,
1947, at 3.00 o'clock in the
afternoon, when the subjoined
Resolution will be proposed as
a Special Resolution:—

- That the authorised capital
of the Company now
standing at M.Y. 1,000,000-
000 divided into 12
Founders' shares of M.Y.
2.50 each and 399,988 Or-
dinary shares of M.Y. 2.50
each revert to 2,000,000.00
Hong Kong Currency divid-
ed into 12 Founders' shares
of \$10.00 each and 399,988
Ordinary shares of \$10.00
each.

2. That the paid up capital of
the Company revert to
\$1,337,040.00 Hong Kong
Currency divided into 12
Founders' shares of \$10.00
each and 133,692 Ordinary
shares of \$10.00 each

3. That the existing certifi-
cates for 12 Founders' shares
of M.Y. 2.50 each Nos.
1-12 (inclusive) and the
existing Certificates for 24
Ordinary shares of M.Y.
2.50 each (being part of the
existing 399,988 Ordinary
shares) be called in, and
that new Certificates for
12 Founders' shares of
\$10.00 each Hong Kong
Currency be issued in ex-
change so that for every
one of the existing Founders'
share of M.Y. 2.50
each and two of the exist-
ing ordinary shares of
M.Y. 2.50 each, there shall
be issued in exchange one
Founder's share of \$10.00
each Hong Kong Currency.

4. That the existing certifi-
cates for 399,988 Ordin-
ary shares of M.Y. 2.50
each (being balance of the
said 399,988 Ordinary
shares) be called in and
that new certificates for
133,321 Ordinary shares of
\$10.00 each Hong Kong
Currency be issued in ex-
change so that for every
three of the existing Or-
dinary shares of M.Y. 2.50
each there shall be issued
one Ordinary share of
\$10.00 each Hong
Kong Currency.

5. That in the case of frac-
tions the Directors be and
they are hereby authorised
to make such provisions by
the issue of fractional
certificates or otherwise as
in their discretion they
shall think fit.

6. That the Directors be and
they are hereby authorised
to take such steps as they
shall think fit to carry
into effect Clauses 3 and 4
hereof.

7. That the Directors be and
they are hereby authorised
to issue at par 371 Ordin-
ary shares of the Company
Nos. 133,322-133,692 (in-
clusive) of \$10.00 each
Hong Kong Currency to
rank for dividend pari
passu with the other Or-
dinary shares so as to
bring the paid up capital
of the Company to 133,692
Ordinary shares; that the
said 371 Ordinary shares be
offered in the first instance
to those persons who, at
the time of the cancellation
thereof, were the holders
of the 556 Ordinary shares
of M.Y. 2.50 each, in the
proportion of two Ordin-
ary shares of \$10.00 each
Hong Kong Currency for
every three shares of M.Y.
2.50 each and upon the
footing that the full
amount of each share taken
up shall be paid to the Com-
pany upon acceptance of
such offer; and that such
offer be made by notice
specifying the number of
shares to which the person
is entitled and prescribing
the time within which such
offer may be accepted by
payment falling which the
offer shall be deemed to
have been rejected; and
that the Directors be em-
powered to dispose of the
shares not so taken up in
response to such offer as
they consider best in the
interests of the Company.

Dated this 24th day of
April, 1947.

By order of the Board of
Directors,
CHUNG KWAN TING,
General Manager.

THE CHINA EMPORIUM LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Fourteenth ordinary
general meeting of The China
Emporium Limited will be held
at the registered office of
the Company Nos. 62A-68
Queen's Road Central, Victoria
in the Colony of Hong Kong, on
Saturday, the 31st day of May,
1947, at 3.00 o'clock in the
afternoon, for the purposes
following, namely, to receive
and consider the annual state-
ment of account and balance
sheet, and the reports of the
directors and auditors thereon;
to elect directors and auditors
in the place of those retiring,
to sanction the declaration of a
dividend and to transact the
other ordinary business of the
Company.

The transfer books and regis-
ter of members of the Com-
pany will be closed from Sat-
urday, the 24th day of May, to
Saturday, the 7th day of June,
1947, both days inclusive, dur-
ing which period no transfer of
shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that at the same place,
and on the same day, an extra-
ordinary general meeting of the
Company will be held at the
times below mentioned, namely:

- The meeting of the Found-
ers' shareholders at 3.15
o'clock in the afternoon, or
so soon thereafter as the
ordinary general meeting
shall have concluded, and,

(2) The meeting of the Or-
dinary shareholders at 3.30
o'clock in the afternoon, or
so soon thereafter as the
said meeting of Founders'
shareholders shall have
concluded

when the sub-joined Resolu-
tions will be proposed as
extraordinary resolutions:

- That the authorised capital
of the Company be in-
creased to \$5,000,000.00
Hong Kong currency divid-
ed into 12 Founders'
shares of \$10.00 each and
499,988 Ordinary shares of
\$10.00 each by the creation
of 300,000 new Ordinary
shares of \$10.00 each.

2. That it is desirable to
capitalise the sum of \$688-
520.00 being part of the
undivided profits of the
Company now standing to
the credit of the reserve
fund, and accordingly
that a bonus of \$5.00
per share on the 133,704
issued shares of the Com-
pany (divided into 12
Founders' shares and 133-
692 Ordinary shares) be
and the same is hereby de-
clared; and that the Direc-
tors be and they are here-
by authorised to satisfy
such bonus by the distribu-
tion of 66,852 Ordinary
shares of the Company
Nos. 133,693-200,544 (in-
clusive) credited as fully
paid up amongst the per-
sons who, on the 24th day
of May, 1947, were regis-
tered as holders of the
133,704 shares of the Com-
pany (12 Founders' shares
and 133,692 Ordinary
shares) at the rate of one
share for every two shares
of the Company held by
such persons as aforesaid
and in satisfaction of such
bonus as aforesaid; and
that such shares shall rank
for dividend pari passu
with the existing shares.

Dated this 24th day of April,
1947.

By order of the Board of
Directors,
CHUNG KWAN TING,
General Manager.

NOTICE THE HONGKONG AND YAU-MAT FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that
the Eighteenth Ordinary Annual
Meeting of the Company will
be held at the Company's Office,
3rd Floor, 144-148 Des Voeux
Road, Central, Hong Kong, on
Saturday the 24th May 1947 at
12.00 noon for the purpose of
receiving the Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the Year
ended 31st December 1946 and
for the period 16th September
to 31st December 1946.

Notice is also given that the
Share Register of the Company
will be closed from the 16th
May 1947 to the 24th May 1947,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LAU TAK FO,
Managing Director.
HONGKONG, 10th May, 1947.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Forty-Sixth Annual General
Meeting of the Shareholders
will be held in the Jacobean
Room of the Hongkong Hotel,
Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on
Saturday, the 31st May 1947, at
Noon for the following purposes,
namely: to consider the annual
statement of accounts and the
balance sheet, and the reports
of the Directors and Auditors
thereon, to elect Direc-
tors & Auditors in the place
of those retiring, to declare a
dividend and bonus, to ap-
propriate the balance of Profit and
Loss Accounts as recommended
by the Directors, and to
transact any other ordinary
business of the Company.

AND NOTICE is also given
that the Share Transfer Regis-
ters will be closed from 20th
May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. LEARMONTH,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 12th May, 1947.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of Shareholders will be held
at the Jacobean Room, Hong-
kong Hotel, Pedder Street,
Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st
May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or
as soon thereafter as the Or-
dinary Annual Meeting to be
held at Noon on that date shall
have been concluded) for the
purpose of considering and, if
thought fit, passing the sub-
joined Resolution as an Ordin-
ary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the
Company be increased to
\$10,000,000.—by the creation
of One Million Two Hundred
Thousand additional new
shares of Five Dollars each
to be issued at such terms
and conditions in every re-
spect as the Company's Board
of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,
A. D. LEARMONTH,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 12th May, 1947.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Register of Shareholders of
the Company having been lost
during the Japanese occupation
and new forms of certificates
having now been received from
England all shareholders are
required as soon as possible to
send to the Company for can-
cellation the certificates for
shares now in their possession
in exchange for which the
Company will issue new
certificates with new distin-
guishing numbers of the shares.
As from the 1st day of June
1947 the Company's Register of
Shareholders will be opened for
transfer and transfers accom-
panied by the requisite
certificates together with the
approval in writing of the
Registrar of Companies will
only be registered.

Shareholders whose Certifi-
cates have been lost or de-
stroyed, and who have not
already done so, are requested
to notify the Company forth-
with giving full particulars.

DATED the 15th day of May
One thousand nine hundred and
forty-seven.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

NOTICE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Will clients please note that as
from 10th May 1947 the Offices
of the Society and its Affiliated
Companies will be situated on
the second floor of Union
Building, Telephone numbers
remain unchanged.

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR FRENCH UNION

Bordeaux, May 15.
General Charles de Gaulle today demanded that
France reassert her authority and power
throughout the French Empire and warned
that loss of her colonial possessions might
mean the end of her own independence.

Addressing a vast crowd of his supporters in
Bordeaux public square, France's wartime re-
sistance leader called for the creation of a
Federal French Union headed by the French
Chief of State with strong executive powers
and responsibilities.

General de Gaulle's speech—
the latest in his six-week old
campaign to launch the "Union
of the French People"—was
delivered at a ceremony hono-
ring the late Felix Eboué, first
negro Governor of a French
colony. General de Gaulle wore
a light khaki uniform without
rank badges or decorations.
Demanding that France re-
assert her authority in an em-
pire rocked by revolts in Indo-
China and Madagascar and by
independence rumblings

IN THE SUPREME COURT HONGKONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF
DUDLEY VAUGHAN
STEAVENTON late of Vic-
toria in the Colony of Hong-
kong, Solicitor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 58 of the Probates Or-
dinance, 1897, made an Order
limiting the time for creditors
and others to send in their
claims against the above estate
to the 4th day of June 1947.

All creditors and others are
accordingly hereby required to
send their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1947.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Prince's Building,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE FAR EASTERN FREIGHT CONFERENCE

FAR EAST/GULF OF ADEN AND RED SEA PORTS CONFERENCE

It is hereby notified that
revised Freight Tariffs are be-
ing introduced by the above-
mentioned Conferences.

These Tariffs will come into
force as from June 1st 1947
and all rates of freight cover-
ed by the existing Tariffs will
be withdrawn from that date.

Quotations of the revised
freight rates may be obtained
on application.

J. D. ALEXANDER
CHAIRMAN.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD

Notice is hereby given that the
Thirty-eighth Ordinary General
Meeting of the Company, will
be held at the Office of Messrs.
Doddwell & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor,
Hongkong Bank Building, on
Wednesday, the 21st May 1947,
at 11 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the Report and
Statement of Accounts for the
period 1st December 1946 to
31st December 1946.

Notice is also given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 7th May
1947 to the 21st May 1947,
both days inclusive.

DODDWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

Service Auction Rooms
Auctioneers, Surveyors &c.
Bancourt, French Bank Bldg.
A.R.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31897.

A MATTER OF WORK

Bury St. Edmunds, May 15.
Americans can show Bri-
tains how to work, according
to a Suffolk sanitary inspec-
tor. He told the rural district
council today that at the rate
of £5 a day it should not
cost the authorities more than
£20 to clean up an unsightly
refuse dump at Elmwell.
The Chairman replied:
"But you said that last year
the Americans did the job in
three-quarters of a day."
Whereupon the inspector
said: "Yes, sir, but the
Americans work."—Reuter.

throughout North Africa, Gen-
eral de Gaulle declared:—
"The French Union must be
French, which means that
France's authority—must be clearly ex-
ercised on the spot and that
its duties, its rights, its
responsibilities must remain
unquestioned in the sphere of
public order, national defence,
foreign policy and common
economy."

"Ev

SHOWING TO-DAY **WALKS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWSREEL: "Holland blasted with 7,000 tons of high explosive marked the funeral pyre of Hitler's Gibraltar of the North Sea". The Warplane Goes Around in Gales. "F. A. Cup FINAL". See the lightning shot that brought Charlton a well-deserved reward in the Cup Final.

TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY GINGER ROGERS • RAY MILLAND in

"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR" A Paramount Picture—At Reduced Prices

SPECIAL TIMES **QUEENIE** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.20 P.M.

A MIRACLE OF MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT!

FRANZ WERFEL'S

The Song of Bernadette

with JENNIFER JONES • WILLIAM EYTHE CHARLES BICKFORD • VINCENT PRICE • LEE J. COBB GLADYS COOPER • Directed by HENRY KING Produced by WILLIAM PERLBERG



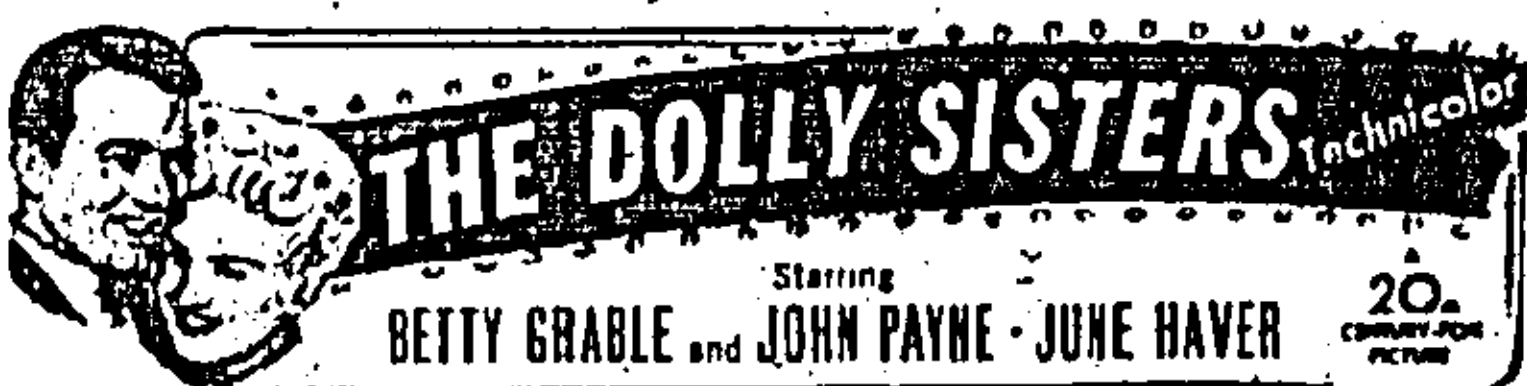
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M.

"HOTEL BERLIN"

Raymond MASSEY • Faye EMERSON • Andrea KING AT REDUCED PRICES!

ORIENTAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

SPECTACULAR as Their Own Flamboyant Dramas! This is a musical story matchless as the Glamorous, Scandalous Dolly Sisters!



Special Morning Show To-morrow At 12.30 Noon Edward G. Robinson in "DESTROYER"

Cathay Showing To-day AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACLE EVER FILMED!



MAJESTIC SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

A THOUSAND THRILLS THUNDER TO THE SCREEN! Cecil B. De Mille's Greatest!

"REAP THE WILD WIND"

starring RAY MILLAND JOHN WAYNE FAULETTE GODDARD A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

SIR MARK'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO COLONY

Appeals For Support Of Memorial Fund

In a farewell broadcast to the Colony over Z.B.W. last night, on the eve of his departure for England on retirement, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, made a moving appeal for public support for Hong Kong's War Memorial Fund.

His Excellency revealed that Government has set aside the sum of \$250,000 to be credited to the Fund, dollar for dollar, as public contributions come in.

Sir Mark said:— "I have come to the studio this evening to make my farewell broadcast. In actual fact I want to say something more than goodbye, and to leave with you another message besides my own personal message of farewell.

"Since the time of the re-occupation of Hong Kong in 1945, the question of creating a worthy memorial to those men and women of Hong Kong who gave their lives in the Second World War, particularly to those who died in the defence of Hong Kong, has been constantly present, I am sure, in the minds of most of my listeners.

"It was in July 1946 that I appointed a Committee to consider this question, and it was in November that the Committee made its final recommendation, which was that the Memorial should take the form of a Fund, of which the primary purpose should be to render assistance both to the dependants of the members of this Colony's Defence Service who died in action or in captivity, and also to members of those Services who by reason of wounds or injuries received in the fighting or in captivity are themselves in need of such assistance.

"That is the prime object of the War Memorial and, when all these debts of honour have been satisfied, but not before, the Fund will be available to provide for the good of the community generally, and in particular for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes and for the provision of various amenities for the people.

Appeal

"These proposals of the Committee have met, I believe, with universal approval, and, as you know, they have now been embodied in an Ordinance which establishes the proposed Fund and provides for the appointment of a Committee to administer it. That Committee is now on the point of issuing its appeal to the public of Hong Kong for most generous contributions to the War Memorial Fund. It is from voluntary contributions in the first place and secondarily from such appropriations as may be voted by the Legislature that this Fund will be sustained. And it is intended that the Legislature shall be asked to appropriate for this purpose sums equivalent to the amounts contributed by the public. In actual fact a quarter of a million dollars stands ready at this moment to be credited to the War Memorial Fund from the public purse, dollar for dollar, as your contributions come in.

"Now I want to include in this my last public utterance here a most earnest appeal to all the people of Hong Kong to respond to this call with the utmost liberality of which they are capable.

"Other appeals and other causes have shown of what great liberality you are capable. That I suggest is as fine and worthy a cause as can be put before you. It is not in order to raise upon some hilltop a valiant monument to the victory of our arms that we are asked to bring our gifts and to make our sacrifices. It is to provide all possible comfort, succour and relief for those who have fought and suffered in and

for Hong Kong, and for the dependants of those who have died in its defence.

Fine Spirit

"I have spoken at other times and in other places of all that I owe to the goodwill, to the kind hearts and to the fine spirit of the people of Hong Kong. I ask you now, and I ask with confidence, that before I finally lay down my office I may hear of one more manifestation of that spirit.

"And now the time has come for me to take my leave of you. I must not say more than the briefest word about the countless regrets which this severance involves for me; regrets at parting from friends whom I so gladly rejoined last May after long separation, and from the many new friends that we have made since then; regrets at laying down work on which I entered a year ago with the highest hopes—not all as yet fulfilled—and with a confidence which has been so completely justified in the friendly help and support which I was again going to receive from the people of Hong Kong.

"Tomorrow my wife and daughter and I hope to have an opportunity to saying goodbye personally to many of you. To-day, with many happy memories of Hong Kong in our minds, with grateful and friendly feelings to you all in our hearts, we say to you collectively—Goodbye."

Air Mails To The U.S. In Three Days

A new three-day airmail postal service direct from Hong Kong to the U.S.A. will begin from next Friday for the first time in six years.

Negotiations have been completed with the Postal Authorities here for a service which will be run by Philippine Air Lines Incorporated carrying mail from Hong Kong to America and Honolulu.

From next week all airmail letters posted in Hong Kong on Friday morning will arrive in San Francisco on Sunday (Hong Kong time) or Monday morning (American time). Airmail postage rates will remain the same for the time being at \$2.80 per half ounce. This has been the usual rate for airmail to the United States since the re-occupation when all airmail time between postage here and arrival in the States has fluctuated between 14 and 21 days.

Before the war all airmail to the U.S.A. was carried by Pan American Airways. The last aircraft of this Company which left here carrying airmail was bombed and sunk by Japanese and its postal cargo never got through.

Mr. F. W. Kendall, District Traffic Manager of Philippine Air Lines, said yesterday that airmail from Hong Kong will be carried on a luxury DC4 aircraft. It is learned, however, that Philippine Air Lines will be bringing into service two of the new luxury DC4 aircraft in October this year. Philippine Air Lines, following their recent merger with F.E.A.T. air service, is now one of the biggest air lines in the Far East.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Formosa on account of smallpox.

GREEK, OR DOUBLE-DUTCH?

Langollen, May 16. Visitors to Langollen this Summer will hear a Polyglot Medley of voices when Italian and Dutch Choirs chant in Welsh.

The first International musical festival ever held in Langollen may sound more like Greek to them. Many European and several American choirs have already signed agreements to take part in this traditional competitive gathering of poets and minstrels.—Associated Press.

Bandits Threaten Village

Singapore, May 15.

Troops and police reinforcements were today rushed to Kedah Province, on the border of Siam, after jungle bandits had threatened to burn down the Malayan tin mining village of Kilan Intan, unless the inhabitants paid a ransom of 30,000 Straits dollars.

The ransom note to the 300 villagers of Kilan Intan, 15 kilometres from the Malaya-Siam border, was sent through a tin miner, who was stopped by armed Chinese and handed the letter for the village headman.

Hours later, posters repeating the demand appeared on the doors of four of the village houses, while a fifth poster was handed in at the police station. The reinforcements, who are proceeding by jeep and lorries, will strengthen the small force of police stationed in the district. The bandits have plundered and killed people in the area since the liberation.—Reuter.

Shanghai To 'Frisco In 50 Hours

San Francisco, May 16. Shanghai will be brought within approximately 50 travel hours of San Francisco when the Pan American World Airway inaugurates direct air service to Shanghai June 3.

Vice-President Thomas Wolfe said this will be the first scheduled one-carrier commercial air service direct between the United States and China since Pearl Harbour.

It will be inaugurated on a weekly basis. Four-engine Douglas landplanes will fly the route.

Wolfe said it will fly the same "cannonball" schedules, eliminating overnight mid-Pacific stops; this proved successful on the Manila run.

The route will be San Francisco, Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam and Shanghai.

When necessary the Clippers will make a refueling stop at Okinawa on the 1,900 mile Guam-Shanghai jump.

Los Angeles Clipper passengers will make connections at Honolulu for Shanghai. The Clippers leave San Francisco for Shanghai each Tuesday at 10 p.m. arriving in Shanghai on Friday, Shanghai time.

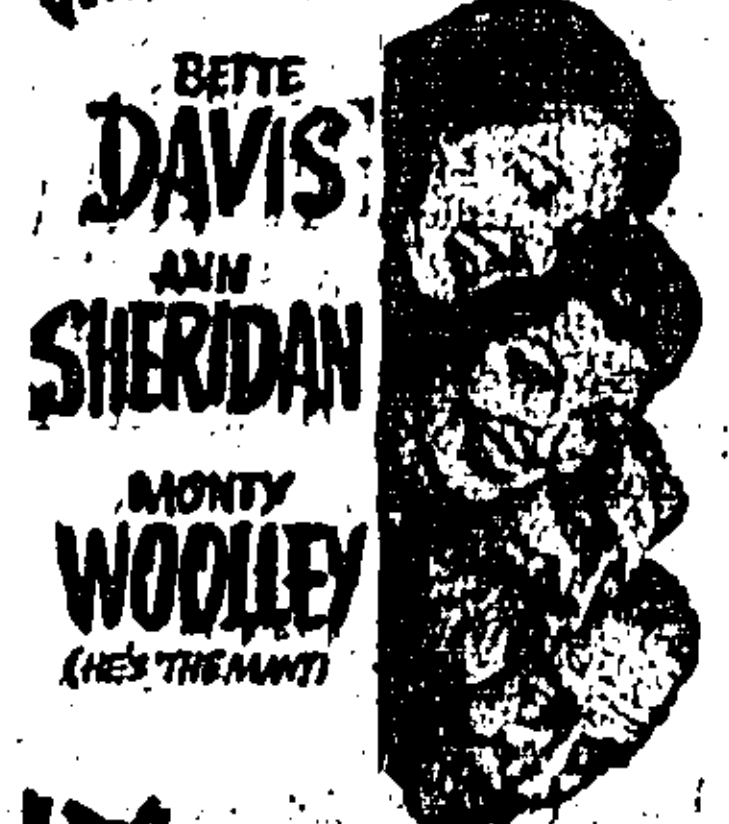
The return flight leaves Shanghai 6 p.m. Saturday, arriving at San Francisco 4 p.m. Sunday.

Fares are \$750 one way and \$1,350 round trip plus tax.—Associated Press.

Manila, May 16. The Senate, after all day session, last night ratified the Sino-Philippines amity treaty by a vote of 17 to 4.—United Press.

TO-MORROW AT THE LEE THEATRE

COME ON THE RUN! What stars! What fun!



"The Man Who Came to Dinner"

INVITE TO COMMUNISTS

Shanghai, May 16. Wu Yun-shi, representative of the Communist Chinese Liberated Area People's Political Council, sent invitations to Communist members for the plenary session opening on May 20 but said that delay of the message to the Communist headquarters takes more than 10 days.

He said the invitations were relayed through the Communist communications centre of Chefoo, eastern Shantung port.—United Press.

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BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



A Sale



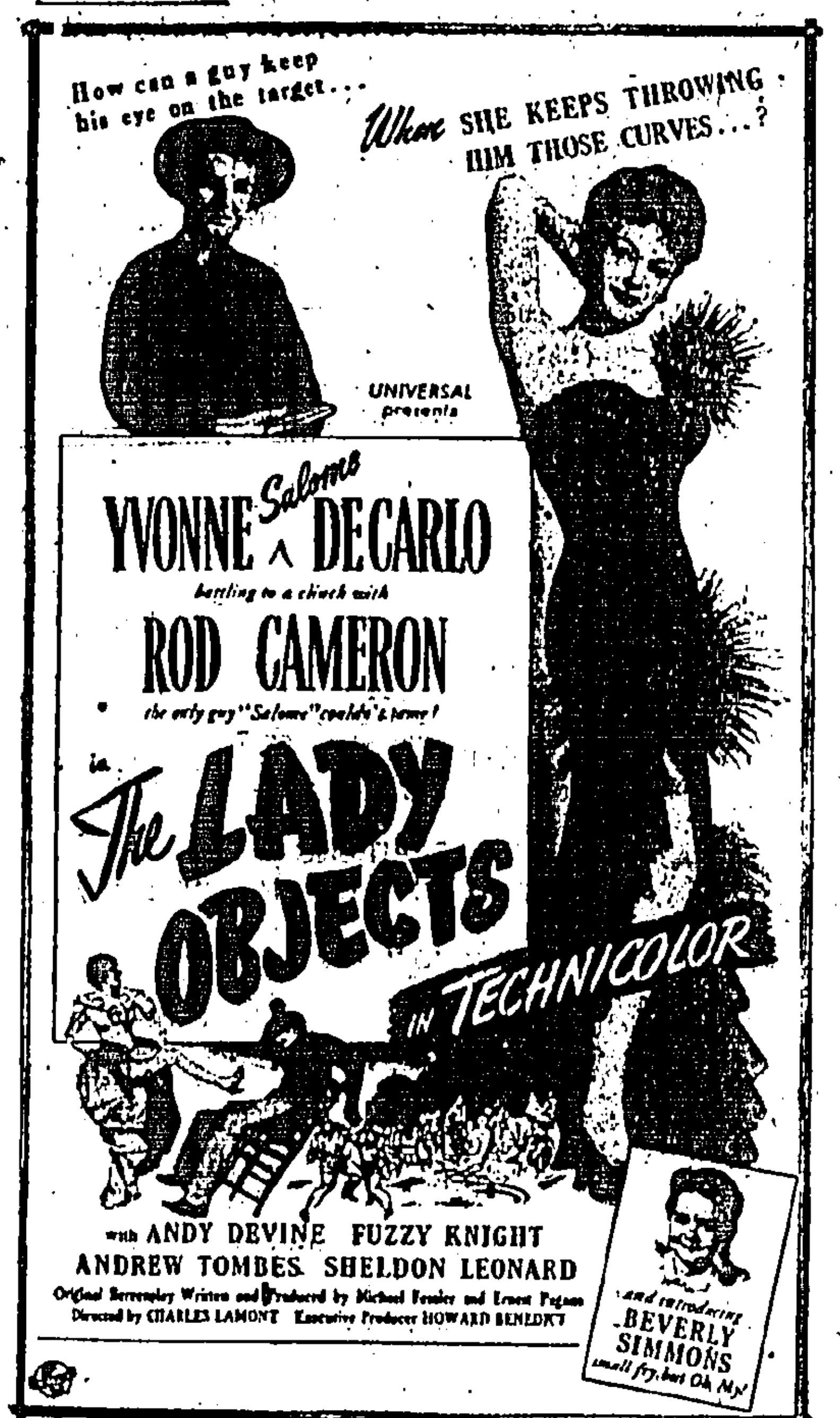
By EDGAR MARTIN



CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

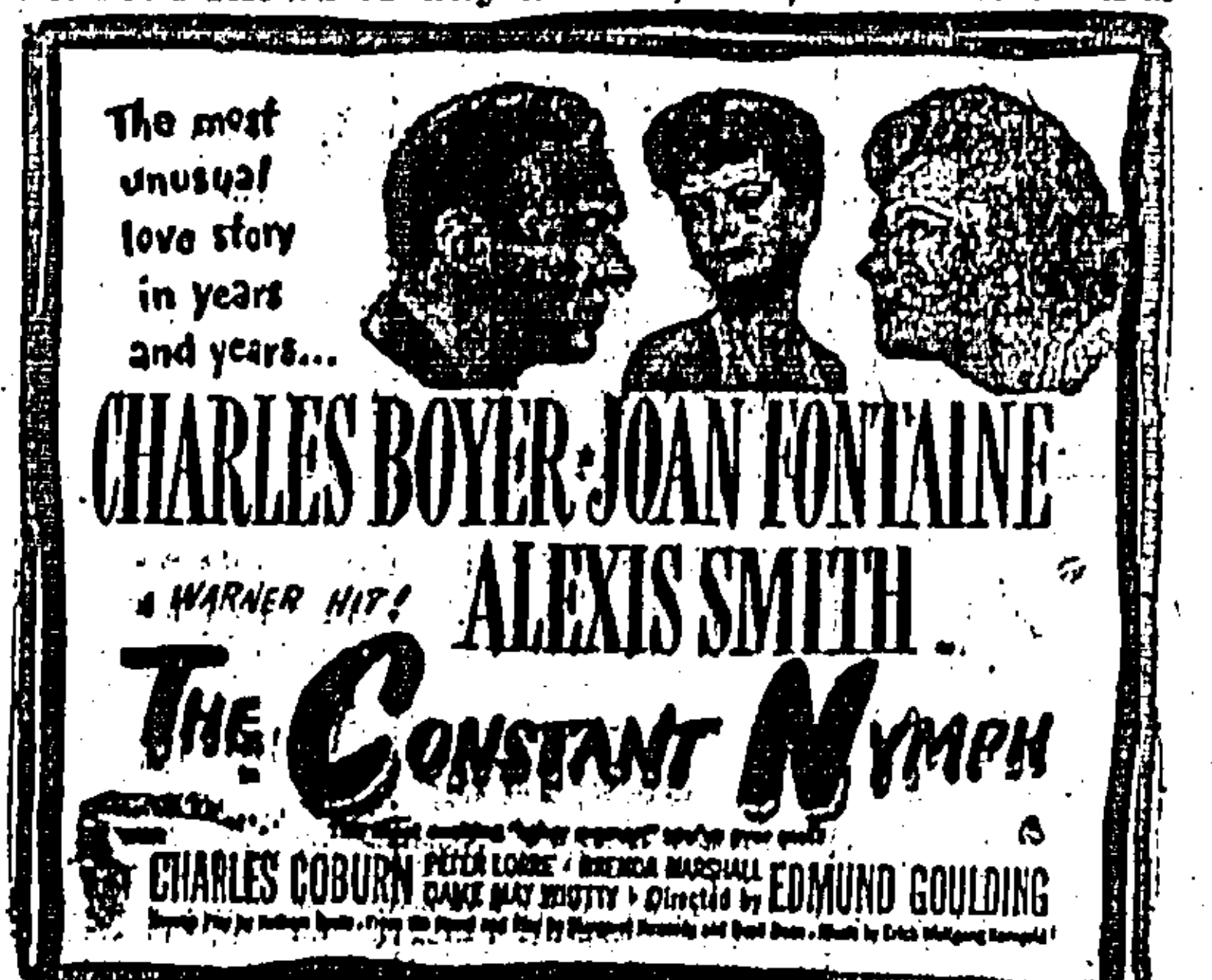
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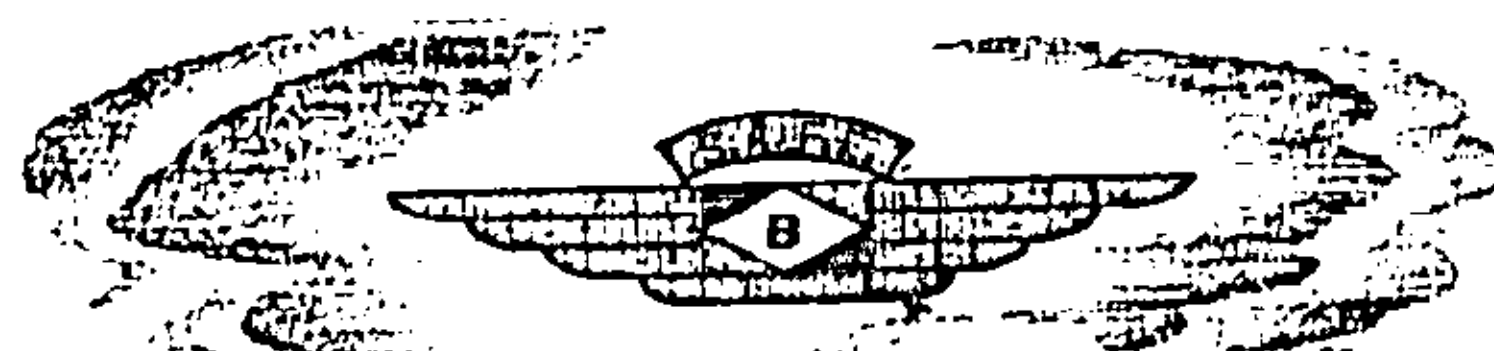
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REPARATIONS

Revived discussion on the prospects of local reparations from Japan is most likely to have as its ultimate effect a heavier disappointment for those who still entertain an odd belief that adequate recompense for war losses will be forthcoming. In the first place, it is a mistake to regard the transaction which is now being arranged, the shipment of industrial plant and equipment for sale in Hong Kong, as in any way an item of reparations for Hong Kong. The Colony (like other places) will be given the opportunity to make purchases of Japanese equipment removed by SCAP for the purposes of reparations, but the money derived will go back into a central pool. Should there be, at any time, some payment to Hong Kong as reparations, it will be drawn from this central pool. Promising as this may possibly seem, the first point to be observed is that the Americans have insisted that the first claim upon any funds available for reparations shall be that of the occupation costs, and what that is likely to involve in dollars and cents can be imagined more readily than it can be calculated. It is moreover, clear, that Japan's economic position, the cost of her war exertion, as much as the collapse following her surrender, makes her a poor subject for a reparations bill anything like commensurate to the havoc and destruction her militarists succeeded in leaving in their wake. As a prospect, Japan presents an appearance at least as discouraging as that to be observed in Germany. Rather than supporting measures to complete her ruin, the tendency to-day, rightly or wrongly, is to ensure that Japan is made capable of self-sufficiency and, in addition, contributing something towards the economic equilibrium of the Far East. China's failure to rise to her opportunity, the lack of any indication that, within reasonable time, she could take over Japan's pre-war role, has, of course, stimulated ideas urging gentleness with Japan. Japan's impoverishment, the cost of occupation are the realities that must be faced by those who grudgingly resent her being let off a single item of the bill which she should, in justice, meet. The most that Hong Kong can expect is a successful fight for the retention of such Japanese assets as remained in the Colony at the surrender.

RICE CUT

A cut of four cents a catty in the cost of rationed rice can hardly be expected to have noticeable effect on the Colony's total economy. It does however rank as a pleasing gesture and congratulations are due to the Rice Controller and the Department of S. T. and I. on handling our official allocations in such a way that both a cut in price and an increase in the ration are found to be possible. In three or four months time, the matter will doubtless come once again under review, but as the new crops are expected to come forward from July onwards, any danger that Government may have to go back on its decision would appear to be fairly remote. In the meantime, it is highly encouraging to observe that the price of rice in the free market has come down to more reasonable levels, the best quality rice being obtainable at 80 cents a catty, a figure which is importantly reflected in the Labour Officer's cost of living index. By what adventurous aids this sharp reversal in the trend has been brought about, it would be interesting to discover. The gratifying thought that the downward trend is possibly symptomatic of the beginning of a return of sanity in a disordered world is tempting, to the naive. Discretion demands more substantial signs before indulging any such fancy, and merely recommends that we take the good the gods provide.

100 Years Ago Today

(From the files of the "China Mail," May 17, 1947).

From the correspondence section: "Sir: Having lately had an occasion to address the Colonial Secretary officially on two several occasions with a view of laying certain documents before His Excellency the Governor, for his consideration, and not having been favoured with an answer to either of my letters, although a period of several weeks have elapsed since the writing of the first (the second being expressly to ask an answer to the first one) and both of them couched in respectful language, perhaps you can be good enough to inform me whether the officer superintending this department of His Majesty's government in Hong Kong is justified in refusing the acknowledgment of any letters which may be forwarded to him relating to Government matters?"

Such acts of incivility are not uncommon in Hong Kong. Major Cairne may claim to be the first Colonial Secretary who sets at defiance official usage and good manners. Such acts of rudeness are not calculated to secure for Mr. Bonham's government that respect to which every good government has a fair claim.—The Editor.

ROMANTIC—The American newspapers relate the suicide of a beautiful and accomplished young lady who poisoned herself in consequence of her father having in his death bed forbidden her to adopt the stage as a profession, after having indulged her passion for it in his own house. She requested that a copy of Shakespeare should be placed upon her bier in the coffin.

Two years ago on May 8, 1945, the war in Europe ended. Experience has since shown even more drastically than it showed in 1919 and 1920, that the end of a war may not forthwith bring peace. Then, to ensure peace, the Covenant of the League of Nations was drafted and embodied in the peace treaties and the League itself set up. Now for the same purpose the United Nations Organisation has been established on the strength of a Charter adopted at San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

By Article 43 of that Charter all the members of the United Nations promised to make available to the Security Council armed forces, assistance, and facilities necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. By Article 45 they agreed to hold national air-force contingents ready for combined action at the call of the Security Council; and by Article 46 the Military Staff Committee of the Council was instructed to make plans for the application of an armed force.

Lack of Unanimity

On May 3, this Staff Committee issued its first report upon the establishment of a "United Nations International Force." On 25 of the 41 clauses of this report its authors agree. They disagree upon the remaining 16. The divergence of their views seem to reflect the standpoints of the Soviet Union on the one hand, and of the Western Powers on the other—a divergence which suggests that an unanimous decision of the Security Council to create a "United Nations International Force" may be hard to attain.

To me, who have long reflected upon the problem of an international police force, this lack of unanimity is not surprising. The whole problem bristles with difficulties, not all of which are of material nature. Some of them involve clearer thought upon national sovereignty and neutrality than has usually marked the utterances of Governments or statesmen.

While the League of Nations Covenant was being drafted at the Paris Peace Conference early in 1919, sharp disagreement arose over the French proposal to equip the League with an international police force. France insisted that the League would be powerless without it. The United States and Britain thought that the League's moral authority would suffice to keep the peace, though they admitted that any act of war committed by one of its members in viola-

tion of the Covenant must be regarded as an act of war against all the other members. France was not convinced. Some years later her Prime Minister, M. Andre Tardieu, put forward a plan for an international police force; but he was unable to answer a shrewd question asked by the French Royalist Leon Daudet: "What is to happen if your police force is beaten?"

Renunciation Of Neutrality

This question went to the heart of the matter. It could only have been answered by claiming that nations which had established the police force would be bound to make war with all their strength upon its delinquent victor. Article 43 of the United Nations Charter seeks to forestall this contingency by obliging all United Nations to contribute armed forces, at the call of the Security Council, for the maintenance of peace and security.

Incidentally, acceptance of this obligation implies renunciation of neutrality, a renunciation entailed by the concept of aggressive war as a crime calling for police action, a crime from which no legal rights can flow. The older conception of neutral "rights" assumed that war, even aggressive war, was lawful if it were declared and waged according to the laws of war. The right to be neutral was regarded as an essential attribute of national sovereignty.

Not all the members of the United Nations may have understood, when they adopted Article 43 that they were in fact branding war as a crime and renouncing their sovereign right to be neutral. Yet they were in reality creating a new international law and proposing to establish a police system to enforce it. Willingly or unwittingly they acted upon principles laid down in 1918 by two eminent lawyers, Lord Parker of Waddington in Britain and Mr. Elihu Root in the United States.

Community Of Nations

Lord Parker of Waddington argued that the true line of peaceful development must lie not in regulating so hateful a thing as war but in abolishing neutrality towards it. He said, "Murders would increase if the murdered could count upon the

neutrality of bystanders, and it is the same with war. The neutral in fact shirks his share of the burden of humanity."

Mr. Elihu Root was equally explicit. He wrote that suppression of war involves a limitation of sovereignty, making every sovereign state subject to the superior right of a community of sovereign states to have the peace preserved. He added, "When you have got this principle accepted openly, expressly, distinctly, unequivocally by the whole civilized world, you will for the first time have a community of nations, and the practical results which will naturally develop will be as different from those that have come from the old view of national responsibility as are the results which flow from the American declaration of Independence compared with the results which flow from the divine rights of kings."

The issue now raised by the report of the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council is whether under the United Nations Charter a true community of nations exists or can be formed.

Can A COMMUNITY OF NATIONS BE FORMED?

By Wickham Steed

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, the way you charge five cents for each check, five cents a deposit and a quarter for each statement, it's no wonder I'm overdrawn!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shopard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

DAVID VERSUS GOLIATH

Carnage wreaked by little cards against top honors, when there is a freakish distribution. Is the bridge version of David versus Goliath. The classic act is usually put on in the trump theater, as the No Trump stage is better adapted to the histrionics of the heavier actors. In the suit show, David gets plenty of room to use his slingshot, made up of long strings of cards with only an honor or two tied to the end.

S. K J 10 9 6 5 3
H. 8 6 5 4
D. Q
C. Nine
S. Q 2
H. Q 10 3 2
D. A J 8 4
C. K 7 6

(Dealer: East, East-West vulnerable.)
East South West North
1 C Pass 1 H 1 S
4 H Pass Pass 4 S
Dbl Pass 5 H Pass
Pass 5 S Pass Pass
Dbl

At several duplicate tables, where the bidding went along the lines shown, it stopped with East at either 4-Hearts or 5-Hearts. In all of those cases the contract got made, with the loss of just one trick in clubs and one by a ruff of a club, despite the five hearts held by North, who refused to disclose their location by doubling.

Where the spade sacrifice effort was made, the most spectacular result was North's success with his contract. This occurred at a couple of tables, where East led his heart K. It was ruffed, the club A brought a discard of the diamond Q, a diamond was ruffed, a second heart ruffed, a second diamond ruffed, the spade J led to the A, the returned club ruffed, the spade K dropped the Q, the fourth heart was given up as the defense's second and last trick, and North's fifth heart was good.

At another table, against the 5-Spades East laid down the Trump A. Upon seeing the dummy, he underled "his diamond K to the A and West returned the spade Q. Able now to ruff only one heart and discard one on the club A, North had to lose two tricks in hearts, so was down two.

But where the 5-Spades doubled got made, notice that the declarer's side had only about 1-1/2 to 2 honor tricks and the defense about 6 or more, depending on how you count them.

(Dealer: South, Both sides vulnerable.)
With a spectacular start of 1-Spade by South and 3-Hearts by West, how should the bidding then go?

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q J 5
H 9
D A J 9 6 5 4
C A 6 5
S 9
H K Q J 10
D 8 5 4 3 2
C Q 10 9
N W-E
S
S 7 6
H None
D Q 10 8 7
C 3 2
S A K 10 8 4 3 2
H A 7 6
D K
C K 3

Germans With A Grudge

Munich, May 16. Germans with a grudge against a neighbour have found a new way to satisfy it through their own mails. American censorship employees found this subtle type of denunciation recently:—

"It certainly was good to hear from you," the letter declares. "Haven't heard a word since we were in the SS together."

The name signed to the letter was "Associated Press."

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Killed For 5 Piastres

Cairo, May 14.

Five men were killed and seven injured in a fight which broke out today between two families in the village of Babaya, upper Egypt, over a 5-piastre debt.

The debt was claimed by one man from his neighbour. They began arguing. Then their friends and relatives joined in, and soon cudgel blows and knife stabs were being freely exchanged.

The fight was finally stopped by the Police who arrested 60 men. Four of the injured are in a serious condition.—Reuter.

Gunner And King's Picture

Berlin, May 15.

Gunner L. F. Ewins of the Royal Artillery, attached to the British garrison in Berlin, was acquitted by a Berlin court-martial this evening of the charge of damaging a printing of King George VI.

He was alleged to have jumped on the picture at a dance in a Berlin services canteen on the night of February 6, and to have torn the canvas with his hands.

The picture, a yard square oil painting of the King in a Field Marshal's uniform and valued at £200, was earlier produced in court. It showed a split in the canvas nearly a foot long.

Ewins, in an alleged statement after his arrest, said that he took a bottle of German liquor with him to the dance and afterwards did not remember what happened.—Reuter.

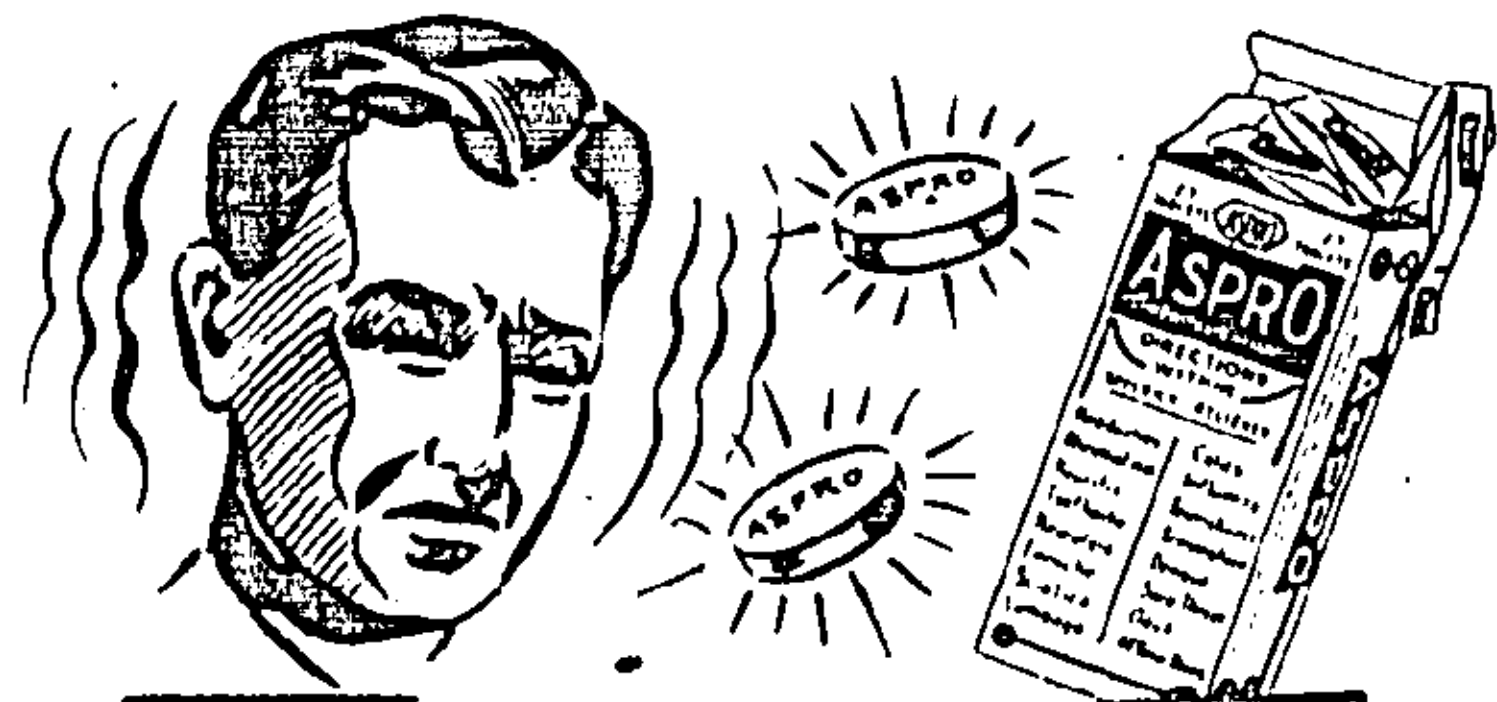
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PALESTINE COMMISSION
General Assembly Approves Neutral BodyAppeal To Refrain
From Violence

Flushing Meadows, N.Y. May 15. The United Nations General Assembly today approved the appointment of a special neutral fact-finding commission of 11 small nations to inquire into the Palestine problem.

At the same time the Assembly, which completed its work after 18 days, sent out an appeal to the world and particularly to the inhabitants of Palestine itself to refrain from violence which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the problem.

In the closing Assembly session, Senor Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, President, said that the United Nations had never been put to so decisive a test as that arising over the question of Palestine.

Only two hours after its formal appointment, the eleven-member fact-finding commission was called to its first meeting. The delegates who had taken part in the Assembly session represented the chosen states in a closed discussion to discuss preliminary details and at the same time the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Trygve Lie, despatched a telegram to the countries involved, asking them to appoint their delegates to the commission without delay.

When the United Nations General Assembly resumed its debate on Palestine today, India's delegate, Asaf Ali, in a plea for peace, said: "If the peace of Palestine is broken, a third great war will definitely be precipitated. Of that I have no doubt."

Addressing himself to the Arab delegates, all of whom have reserved their attitude towards the fact-finding commission because the proposed terms of reference bear no mention of an independent Palestine, Asaf Ali said:

"Whatever your doubts may be, I would request you to be patient. I am glad you have reserved the position of your governments but let me sound a word of caution. Everyone in endorsing the appeal made here for peace in Palestine and by maintaining peace, you will be strengthening your case. Whoever violates the peace of Palestine will have to go into the dock."

Asaf Ali, continuing to address himself to the Arab states, "who have not been fully satisfied with the result of our labour" in the closing stages

CELEBRATIONS
IN LISBON

Lisbon, May 15. Celebrations which began today of the 8th Centenary of the conquest of Lisbon will cost the City Council £125,000.

Starting with a mock battle in the castle of St. George — the scene of decisive fighting leading to the capture of the city by Alfonso I on October 24, 1147 — the celebrations will last until October 26. At midnight a huge cross was lit up on the castle ramparts and churchbells pealed and unswayed bands marched through the city playing Lisbon's own march. — Reuter.

U.S. Share
In D.P.
Problem

Washington, May 15. President Truman told a press conference here today that the United States must do its share to solve the European displaced persons problem.

He admitted that the American contribution so far had not been very satisfactory.

The President said that his administration planned to introduce legislation into Congress to allow for increased immigration into the United States.

The plan announced last year to bring European refugees to the United States by using the immigration quotas not utilized by other countries has not proved very satisfactory, he added. — Reuter.

Undermining
U-S Morale

Washington, May 15. A witness today testified that Carl Aldo Marzani, ousted State Department employee, once instructed a Communist meeting on ways to undermine the morale of United States armed forces so the Communists could overthrow Capitalism and take over the Army.

The testimony was given by a police detective, Archer S. Drew, member of the New York City Police Department's wartime anti-subversive squad.

Marzani, 35-year-old WPA worker, is on trial in the Federal Court on charges of defrauding the Government by concealing his Communist affiliations in order to stay on the Federal payroll — first with the supersecret Office of Strategic Services and later with the State Department. — United Press.

Flushing Meadows, N.Y. May 15.

The Netherlands will propose the Indonesian Republic as a full-fledged member of the United Nations. In two years time, it was stated today during the General Assembly debate on Palestine by the Netherlands delegate, Dr. J.W.M. Snouk Hurgronje. — Reuter.

It was adopted unanimously, the Arab states only abstaining.

The Political Committee's report as a whole was adopted by 45 to 7, with one abstention.

Facts Commission

The composition of the fact-finding commission on Palestine was adopted by 40 votes with 13 abstentions.

The terms of reference were adopted by the Political Committee last Tuesday when it was also decided that the fact-finding committee should be composed of eleven medium-sized and small powers — Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Persia, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Australia and India. They provided for the committee to prepare not later than September 1 a report for the next session of the Assembly "on the question of Palestine" and to make proposals for its solution (Britain had proposed that it report on the future government of the country).

The committee was given the widest powers to ascertain and record facts and "investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine." It is to give the most careful consideration to religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism and Christianity. — Reuter.

Australian
Memorial
Protests

Canberra, May 16. Approval by the Australian Federal Government of plans to spend nearly \$500,000 on war memorials has set off a series of protests among veterans and other citizens.

The protests are being made against the monument-type of war memorial now planned. Arguments are being advanced for hospitals, university endowments, and similar memorials.

Recommendations by the Australian Battlefield Memorial Committee, which received the governmental "okay," are for:—

At Canberra, Australian capital, a bell tower and carillon, dedicated to World War II dead. Cost about \$225,000.

At Darwin, Northern Australia, a monument bearing record of battles and events in the war against Japan. Cost \$9,600.

At Port Moresby, New Guinea, an eternal flame mounted on a column-type monument, dedicated to Australian servicemen and women who were in the New Guinea theatre. Cost \$9,600.

At London, (England), a monument dedicated to those who served in the Middle East and in Europe. Cost \$9,600.

Actual working plans are to be submitted for memorials in a nationwide contest. — United Press.

Hollywood Full Of
Reds--Menjou

Washington, May 15. Hollywood's dapper Adolph Menjou today told the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee that he believed "the masters in Moscow" were trying to use the motion picture industry to propagandize for the overthrow of the American Government.

He said he could not understand "how there are so many millionaires" in favour of Communism and added, "There are lots of them in Hollywood, at least half a dozen Red directors and some Red actors."

The motion picture star spent more than an hour before the Committee headed by Representative J. Parnell Thomas.

Menjou summarized his testimony as he emerged from the closed hearing. He said, "I believe Hollywood is one of the main centres of Communist activity in America due to the fact that one of our greatest mediums for propaganda, the motion picture industry, is located here. It is the desire and wish of the masters in Moscow to use this medium for their purposes, which are for the overthrow of the American Government."

Mostly Writers

Producer Jack Warner, who is next to testify, said the Committee was doing an excellent job and "if any people are undermining the American way of life I want to be one of those to aid in stamping it out."

"I told them whatever I know of subversive activities in the film industry," Warner added.

Rep. Thomas said testimony already taken had provided the Committee with "hundreds of names of Communists." He said Menjou and Warner provided many of the prominent names, "mostly writers."

Rupert Hughes, novelist and screen writer, another of the day's "friendly witnesses," declared that he had been called a "rat and a fascist" for opposing Communism in Hollywood.

Wallace
Crusade
Continues

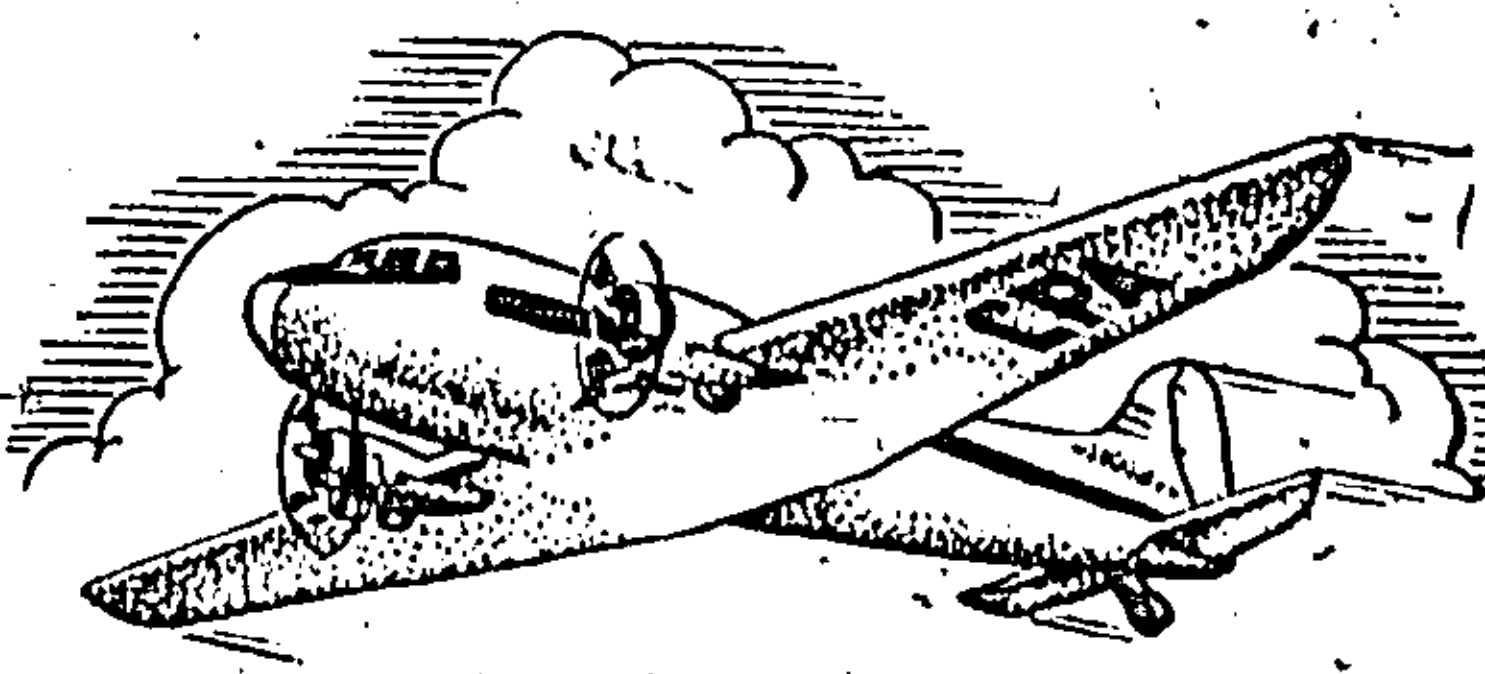
Detroit, May 15.

Mr. Henry Wallace, bringing his crusade against the "Truman Doctrine" to Detroit, today denied that he sought to appease Russia.

Mr. Wallace told the press, "I favour working with Russia and using the resources of the United States for world peace and prosperity. I do not consider working with Russia appeasement because working with Russia is working toward peace and prosperity."

He told 5,000 University of Michigan students at Ann Arbor that the American "panic" over Communism would subside in ten years and "we will look back and laugh at our gullibility."

He reiterated his belief that the Russians were slow in reaching agreements with the United States because they were "convinced America will soon be plunged in the depths of depression" and they felt that later "they can drive a harder bargain." — United Press.



FLY—CPA

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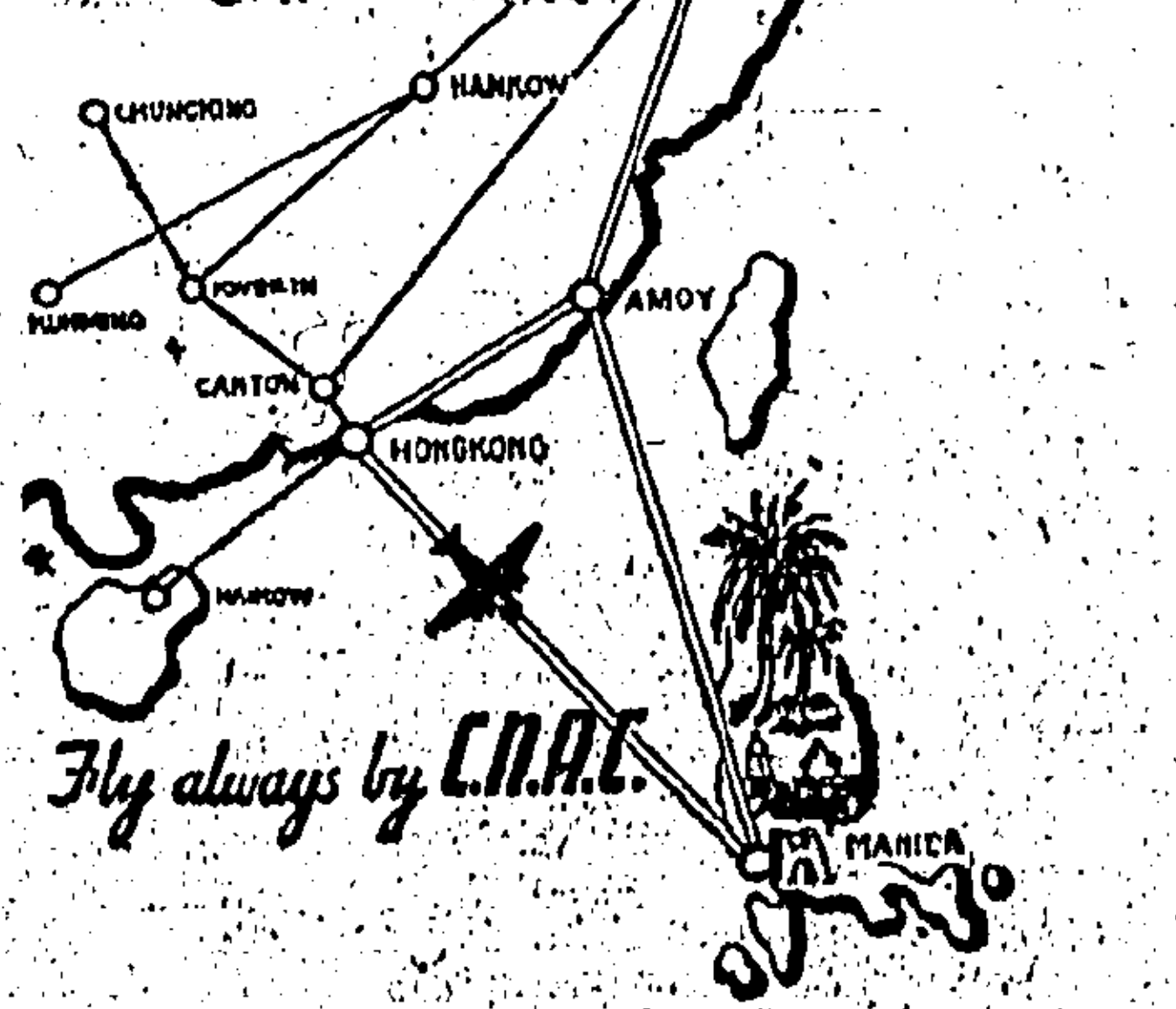
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1947.

**DISTINCTIVE
PORTRAITURE**
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Hants 300 For 6 Declared

Southampton, May 15.
With the scoreboard showing Hampshire 300 runs for 6 wickets declared, and South Africa 159 for 4 wickets at the close of play today, there seems little prospect of a definite result to the cricket match here unless the wicket plays franks tomorrow.

The rain, which caused the match to be restricted to a very meagre period yesterday, again threatened today, but although there were two stoppages this morning, they lasted only a few minutes and a full day's play was otherwise possible.

The morning and early afternoon play was featured by Arnold's 138 for the county, this being the first century against the South Africans.

INDIA TWO RUBBERS DOWN

Paris, May 16.
India finished in the unhappy position of being two rubbers down with three to play at the end of the first day's play in the second round of the Davis Cup tie against France, which began on the centre court tennis court of the Roland Garros Stadium here today before a capacity crowd.

Sumant Misra, the Indian champion, was beaten by the French No. 2, Bernard Lestienne, 6-3, 6-3, while Ghansu Mohanbhai bowed to Marcel Bernard, the French champion, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

In another second-round Davis Cup match, played at Dublin, Nurellava today led Ireland by two rubbers to nil at the end of the first day's play.

In the opening singles, Draga Mitic beat the Irish champion, Cyril Kemp, 8-10, 7-9, 6-4, 6-1. Then Josip Pallada secured a comfortable victory over J. McIlale, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Mitic took some time to settle down on the fast court, which had been affected by rain. But when he found his form his finesse and control gradually wore down the Irish star.

Pallada was much too clever for his inexperienced opponent, who was making his first international appearance. The Yugoslav varied his game and his angled drives in particular were deadly.—Reuter.

IRC TEAM

The following have been selected to represent the I.R.C. in a friendly match against the K.F.C. on Sunday at Cox Road, 3.15 p.m.:—

A.H. Rungjahn, K.M. Rungjahn, J.M.A. Rungjahn, A.K. Mina (skip).

S. Yusuf, S.S. Hussain, U.A. Rungjahn, M.Y. Adil (skip), M.J. Razak, A.G. Siddiq, J. Hussein, A.R. Mina (skip).

M.B. Hassan, A.M. Rungjahn, A.M. Wahab, S.M. Rungjahn (skip).

Reserves: M.A. Wahab, S.K. Khan.

Players are requested to meet at the H.K. side, Star Ferry Wharf, at 2.45 p.m.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m. and also on 6.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15/6.30, to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—"Piano Playtime".
12.47 p.m.—Reuben Solomon and His Jive Boys.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Light Variety.
1.20 p.m.—Orchestral Favorites.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Famous Serenades.
7.00 p.m.—Audios: Unit Requests, Bernie Kneet, Calling—V.O. and Beta.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.

8.15 p.m.—Variety from the Hong Kong Hotel.
8.30 p.m.—Interlude.
9.00 p.m.—I.R.C. Transcription Service: Shakespeare Characters "Faulconbridge".

9.20 p.m.—Vocal Interlude.
9.30 p.m.—"Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf".
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.10 p.m.—Variety from the Hong Kong Hotel.
10.45 p.m.—Dance Orchestra.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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Midweek Soccer Ban Off

London, May 16.
A Football Association statement today says that the Government ban on midweek matches has been lifted following consultations with the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede.

The statement points out that although the ban is lifted the national emergency still exists, and in order to meet the Government's wishes fixture secretaries of "Saturday competitions" should avoid midweek matches except at the beginning and end of the season.

Next season will start a week earlier—August 23—and will not extend beyond May 1, 1948 "unless exceptional circumstances arise."

Midweek International matches arranged are England v. Ireland on November 12, and England v. Sweden on November 19.—Reuter.

Sing Tao

London, May 16.
Arrangements are being made for the British tour of the Chinese amateur soccer club—Sing Tao of Hong Kong—and there should be no difficulties now that midweek football will be allowed during the next season.

The Football Association suggests that the matches between Sing Tao and the Athenian and the Athenian League Club should not be cancelled, provided the matches are played in midweek and take place at times and venues which will not affect production.—Reuter.

That is, the clubs, always excepting the Cards, which figured to be right up there are there. Maybe some critics might have rated the New York Yankees higher than they are in the American League, but the New Yorkers are close enough to the top so that a short winning streak (such as taking both ends of a doubleheader) might put them right up there.

The teams must generally be believed to be leading rivals of the Cards in the National League, make up the first division of the senior circuit that is running true to form. They are Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston and Pittsburgh.

Boston's Red Sox, American League, did not figure to get away this year to a tremendous headstart they gained in making the walkway of the 1946 pennant race. Their performance to date does not rate as a big surprise except to those who might have expected a repetition of last year's campaign.

The Red Sox still seem very much a team to beat.

Detroit, Cleveland and the Yankees were considered leading threats to Red Sox supremacy. All-in-all the clubs are bunched closely enough in both leagues to still leave a situation in which anything might happen and that is as it should be.

If you are going to count out any club on performance to date you would have to count out the Cardinals, who have now seven and a half games back and I do not think anyone is counting out the world champions just yet.

New Stars
New stars are shining and established players in new settings are showing that the change of scenery is beneficial.

Hal Newhouse, Detroit hurler, has been one of disappointments to date. Stan Musial, National League Champion hitter, has been another as was Hank Greenberg, an ex-Tiger, now with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The players who apparently have profited through the change of environments include Dutch Leonard, who is winning

Britain As Young As Ever

London, May 15.
The King, the Queen and the Princesses drove past cheering crowds from Buckingham Palace to the City of London's historic Guildhall today for the "Welcome Home" luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London to celebrate the Royal Family's return from their South Africa tour.

Following the ancient custom, the Lord Mayor awaited the Royal carriage at the City's boundary to greet the King and present him with a pearl-handled sword. In a welcome speech at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor announced that the King was suffering from laryngitis.

The King began his speech in a loud, clear voice, but it was soon apparent to the audience that he was under obvious effort, indicating sheer physical pain in the throat.

It was later learned that the King's physicians gave him special treatment to fit him for his effort to make his speech at the Guildhall.—Reuter.

Two Things Clear

London, May 16.
The King told his large and eager audience that the royal travels had made two things clearer than ever to him.

"One is the strength for peace and good which the Commonwealth and Empire derives from the wide dispersion of its resources—a strength which no political system possesses in equal measure, a strength which we must all do our utmost to enlarge by mutual help for the benefit of all."

"The other is the value of all moral unity and mutual understanding whereby our widely distributed strength may be as effective in the talks of peace as in the order of war."

"All that I as sovereign can do by travel and by understanding to promote that unity will I do, you be done. Now has the British reputation stood higher in South Africa than it does today."

Britain Stronger

"If from among my many stirring recollections of my tour I had to single out one as outstanding, it would be the realization that the faith of South

Sentenced, Sends Poem To Mme. Chiang

Shanghai, May 16.
Miss Han Yu-chieh, naturalized Chinese woman whose Japanese name is Nakashima, was sentenced to seven years for working as a Japanese spy during the war.

She heard the sentence in the Chinese district court carrying her four-year-old baby. Nakashima was granted permission to write a poem addressed to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in which she called the First Lady the "mother of war orphans" and requested Madame Chiang to take care of her six sons, who are believed now to be in Manchuria.

The prosecution said Nakashima operated in the staff under Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who was executed in the Philippines for atrocities.—United Press.

MR. BEVIN BLAMES THE PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

and we shall keep in close touch with the Commonwealth Governments in this matter. Australia and Canada, particularly, are very keen in connection with a peace treaty for Japan."

Mr. Bevin said Britain has no intention of giving up her interests, financial or otherwise, in the Middle East.

"If Britain's interests in the Middle East are lost it would mean a substantial reduction in the standard of living of the people here at home," he said.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, he said, Britain has not altered her commitments in the slightest "but those commitments are in process of being worked out in the light of developments of the peace treaties the terms of which entail a reduction in the claims upon our manpower in the next couple of years.... His Majesty's Government does not agree to the suggestions that we are no longer a great power. We have nothing to apologise for."

Mr. Bevin spoke for 45 minutes and received only a few mumbled "hear, hears" as he finished. There were only 75 MPs present when he started and 80 when he ended.—United Press.

"Y" SWIMMING CLUB GALA

The Y.M.C.A. Swimming Club are holding their second gala of the season at 7.30 p.m. today. Opposition will be provided by the Royal Air Force, and some local clubs are expected to take part in the novelty event. A water-polo match will conclude the programme.

END WAR CLAMOUR

Shanghai, May 16.
Adding to the clamour for the immediate reopening of peace talks, thirty Shanghai City Councillors today intimated that they are submitting a resolution to the Council's plenary session on May 20, asking the Government to halt the civil war immediately.—Reuter.

Shanghai Living Cost Index

Shanghai, May 16.
The City Council today went into detailed discussion of methods for computing the monthly cost of living index. Shanghai labour is closely watching developments.

Authoritative reports said the May index will be based on the prices of 52 commodities checked bi-weekly. As an employee guide, the April index was computed at CN\$14,800, representing an increase of almost 300 per cent over January, when wages were frozen by Government's emergency measures. It is assumed the May index will be slightly higher.

The index, multiplied by the basic pay, gives the current salary. For example, an office boy getting CN\$30 a month basic pay will receive CN\$14,800, 800 times that.

Labour is also awaiting decision on its petition to Government not to discount ten per cent of basic wages of CN\$30. Labour is asking for five per cent. The ten per cent suggested by Government will enable employers and factory owners to meet the wage bill while giving workers the benefit of the monthly index.—United Press.

Nanking Parade

Nanking, May 16.
Eight hundred Nanking (private) University students today paraded and demonstrated outside the Ministry of Education, demanding an increase of the living allowance.

A delegation was received by Ministry officials but no solution was reached.

The demonstration followed Thursday's decision by 4,000 Government university students

Juan's Attitude To Franco

London, May 15.
Prince Juan is willing to work with General Franco if that is the only obstacle to introducing constitutional monarchy in Spain, according to a British Labour member, Dr. Mont Follick, who had an interview with him in Portugal this week.

Dr. Follick, who was speaking in the debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs, said that Prince Juan had told him that he would even agree to that, so that there might be a perfectly smooth carrying-over from the dictatorship to a constitutional system.

Dr. Follick said that that was a terrific concession, because, hitherto, he would not agree to cooperation in any shape or form.

Dr. Follick said that Prince Juan told him that, if he became king, he would reign as an absolutely constitutional king as in Britain, above parties and not interfering with politics.

Asked if he would accept all parties in parliament, Prince Juan replied: "All Parliamentary parties—any party which believes in a parliamentary government—would be accepted." These not believing in party government would not be acceptable.

Trade Unions

Asked by Dr. Follick what his attitude would be towards trade unions, Prince Juan replied: "Trade unions today are an industrial necessity. They must name their own representatives and not have their representatives named by a regime."

Dr. Follick said that Prince Juan fully recognised the full authority of the trade unions, and that he would accept them as part of his system of government if he were returned. Dr. Follick continued:

"I asked him about free speech and free press. He replied that his rule would be worthless without free speech and free press, but he said the free press would not be the sort of free press as existed in Spain before the civil war. It will have to be a free press with full responsibility."

Prince Juan said that he would have to introduce a "law of libel" similar to Britain's, making the press fully responsible for its actions.

Dr. Follick said that when he was in Spain, everybody said that they preferred a monarchical system.—Reuter.

who resumed classes with the warning that unless their demands for a four-fold increase of their CN\$25,000 monthly allowance is granted within five days they plan another demonstration.—United Press.

New Canon Law On Marriage

London, May 16.
A new code of Canon Law which, if adopted, would relax the strict marriage regulations of the Church of England for the first time in nearly 350 years has been forwarded by an Archbishops' Commission to the Church Convocations for consideration.

The new code would permit the remarriage of divorced persons under certain conditions, even though the former spouse is living, and would permit the Church courts in some cases to over-ride civil courts with the object of permitting divorced persons to remarry within the Church.

The Commission was appointed in 1939 to modernise the code and published its recommendation last night.

The approval of the Convocations of Canterbury and of York and Royal assent are required to make the new code effective.—Associated Press.

Lahore Riots
Lahore, May 16.
Twenty-two were killed and 35 injured in two days' rioting in Lahore.

Of 12 persons who received gunshot wounds by the police today six died shortly after admission to hospital.

In Peshawar, in the Northwest Frontier Province, where fresh communal rioting has broken out, women members of the Muslim League hoisted the Muslim League flag over the railway station and held up the "Bombay Express" for two hours.—Reuter.

Battle In Lahore

New Delhi, May 15.
A pitched battle between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims broke out in the Kasera Bazaar in the heart of Lahore tonight.

Hundreds of home-made incendiary bombs were used in last night's disturbances, which raged throughout last night in the Mochi High Gate storm centre.

Opposing sides threw stones, pieces of rocks and fireballs at each other from roofs.—Reuter.

GRAIN FOR CHINA

Washington, May 15.
Informal sources said the International Emergency Food Council has allocated 30,000 tons of grain cereals to China for the third quarter of 1947. This includes 21,000 tons of wheat and rye and 9,000 tons of coarse grain.

This is separate from China's rice allocation for the year of 280,000 tons. It is understood the Chinese intended strenuously to protest the meagre grain cereals allocation.—United Press.

SOVIET ARMY SCRIP

Nanking, May 15.
Central News reported that the Chinese Government is beginning to call in Soviet military scrip issued in Manchuria during the Soviet occupation from the last days of war until April 1946.

The report did not mention the amount of the scrip. The Soviets issued nor the exchange rate at which it is being called in. Observers claimed that the amount is "very big"—United Press.

and the plane overturned, but no one was injured. Colonel Peterson was to fly to Shanghai tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

General Off His Nut

Tokyo, May 16.
The Jiji Shimpo today said that an "elderly gentleman" who boarded a train at Nagano, bound for Tokyo, "suddenly developed insanity" and was found by the police to be forming of Lt-Gen Haseishi Mori, who commanded the 19th Division of the Japanese army during the Manchurian incident.

The report said the police expressed the belief that the ex-general had become "mentally deranged from fear that he would be charged as a war criminal."—United Press.

PETERSON SAFE

Saltisbury, May 15.
Colonel Chesley Peterson, United States air attaché in Johannesburg, whose plane landed in a remote part of Tanganyika on Saturday, arrived here by air today.

He said his plane was forced down by bad weather and landed in a clearing near Karimbo Catholic Mission. The plane sank into the wet ground.